

The MACDONALD COLLEGE *Journal*⁺

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OCTOBER 1941



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE DIPLOMA COURSE

On November 3 a great many privileged farm boys will enter Macdonald College as members of the Diploma Course. It is unfortunate that due to the scarcity of labour and for other reasons, many more will not be able to take advantage of it. It has been stated on more than one occasion by people who are best able to speak, that even in time of war we must be careful not to neglect or overlook the education of our youth. It is vital and necessary to the well-being of our country. This is particularly true of agriculture, because there probably never was a time when we needed more sane leadership and more intelligent farmers. The problems of farming to-day demand more knowledge and more skill than was required to wield an axe in the previous generation if one is to be successful. One need only mention a few of the newer findings to realise this. In live stock we have achieved an enviable record in feeding and breeding. Our high producing cattle to-day excel anything known before. In hogs, we produce a product with skill and economy. In cropping, many changes have taken place in varieties, in the fertilising and treatment of soils. A great many of the hazards of farming have been successfully controlled. In fact, there is not one single branch of farming which has not been changed and improved through new discoveries.

Many farmers fail to realise the changes going on. We visited a farmer recently who sent his boy off to work for a neighbour. It was not to gain a broader experience, but to earn a few dollars. The farm was clear of debt, the returns were surprisingly good; this farmer was progressive, yet he did not feel he could afford one year at college for his only son. The trouble seemed to be that he felt there was something mysterious about college life. He did not fully realise that farm boys could really learn something at college. He felt his boy would not make a good showing. This was a mistake. The Diploma Course is outlined and designed for just such boys, those who expect to farm, and this includes particularly those farm boys brought up on the farm. It is not necessary to have matriculation. In fact, many boys from the lower grades do better than the highly trained, because of their practical knowledge and background.

The contributions of an agricultural college are by no means exhausted in the solving of farm problems. There still remain the opportunities for enjoyment, the facilities for self improvement, and the intangible but nevertheless telling influences of residence life.

Many forms of sport, plays, concerts and debates provide opportunity for wholehearted effort outside class hours, and amongst the special attractions of life at Macdonald may be mentioned the cleanliness and comfort of the buildings, the wholesomeness of the life and the opportunities for association.

There is still time to apply. Every farm boy is worthy and will justify the time and money required. Don't be among those who only wished they had acted.

LISTENING GROUP CONFERENCE OPENS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1941

On Friday, November 7th at 8.30 p.m., the four Farm Broadcast Commentators will broadcast to the listening farmers of Canada an explanation of the second Farm Forum Programme. Thus, for the first time, hundreds of groups and tens of thousands of individual farmers from Nova Scotia to British Columbia will gather to listen, to study and to discuss their common problems. All this has not been done without much careful preparation. For months, experts in different lines have been collecting, sorting and working over facts concerning the business of farming and how farmers in different parts of Canada and elsewhere are solving their problems. This raw material is then put into dramatic form by the C.B.C. These scripts are again worked over and the "highlights" of each of them are worked up into a "news letter" to be released weekly to the individual groups.

The whole scheme represents a great co-operative effort on the part of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Association of Adult Education and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The task of collecting the raw material and effecting a national organization has been delegated to the Macdonald College Adult Education Service.

Contacts have been made with all the provinces and strong local committees have been set up. In Quebec, with last year's experience behind us, we are well ahead with our programme. In the Eastern Townships each co-operating district has been surveyed, localities chosen and leaders for many groups selected. All the Community Schools are devoting time to a study of the Forum and its methods, and have given attention to the training of conveners for individual groups.

From the first we have realized the vital necessity of choosing and training people who can assume the leadership of a group. We have found that it is not hard to get good conveners once they are shown how. People of very ordinary education have been among our best conveners. But they must be shown how! To give an opportunity to those who had not been able to attend a community school, we provided at Macdonald last year an intensive five day course in the methods of conducting a listening group. The method was very simple. Through the generosity of the Department of Agriculture, certain of the agronomes were authorized to attend and to take part in the programme. These agronomes selected two men, sometimes more, from among the farmers of the district, whom we then invited to attend the course as our guests. For five days this group conducted a series of sample listening group periods, based on a number of live farm topics. Each man had a chance to take part and they learned just how a group is conducted. Each of the participants went home and participated in a local "Radio Institute" in which a similar sample meeting was

carried out for local leaders, who undertook to gather in a few families of neighbours at a convenient place, where a radio was available. It was quite clear that the method used was effective, and considering the short time for organization, the results obtained in Quebec were impressive.

We are again fortunate in having the co-operation of Mr. Proulx and his efficient staff in staging another conference. It will be held at a time when the roads are still open and a larger group than last year is expected — in fact, we expect as large a group as we can possibly handle.

This type of programme, representing a combination of study, listening and discussion, held at a time of year when the roads are often blocked and other activities are difficult, affords a very promising medium for carrying timely information into the homes of our rural people. Each member actively participates and therefore gets more out of it than if he is a mere passive listener. If every member of the farm family can take part in a programme where all available facts are presented concerning the problems of country life, it will mean a great step forward in the solution of those problems. The presence in every community of people with at least some experience in the method, should assure a large measure of success to the whole programme.

YOUTH TRAINING COURSES

Begin on January 12, 1942

Two youth training courses, one in Farm Practices and Management and one in Farm Mechanics will be held at Macdonald College beginning January 12, and closing February 20th. Application forms may be obtained by writing to the Registrar, Macdonald College or to Youth Training Plan, Government Building, Quebec, Que. When filled out they should be returned to Quebec and NOT sent to Macdonald College. Applicants are accepted by the officials of the Youth Training Plan at Quebec, NOT by Macdonald College.

We are asking the agronomes to co-operate with us in securing suitable applicants and will endeavour to have them supplied with sample application forms for the assistance of candidates. As the number that can be accepted is limited, those interested should apply at once in order to ensure acceptance. At the latest, forms should reach Quebec by December 1st.

The courses consist of practical exercises, demonstrations and organized discussions. There are no dry lectures. The students themselves take part in the course. They live, work and play together. They form themselves into discussion groups and together take part in the Radio Forum. It is difficult to imagine how six weeks could be spent with more pleasure and profit. Last year's students were unanimous in their enjoyment of and enthusiasm for the course.

We are confident that this year's programme will be at least equally acceptable. All expenses are met by the Youth Training Plan. It may be the last chance for many years for young farmers to enjoy such an opportunity.

What's the C.F.A. to You?

Read this Article and Decide for Yourself about the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

by Maurice Hecht

THE SUN was sinking into the hills, and the rays shone through the trees into the eyes of the two men leaning against the barn. They looked in silence for a few seconds, then returned to their talk. The more active farmer had been speaking of the great need for organization, the need to do something about the prices they paid and the prices they got for their produce.

"What do you say?" he inquired eagerly of his neighbour.

"Well," and he was soft spoken and slow, "I don't say very much about those things, but when somebody else says them, I say yes".

That was some time ago. Today farmers are not waiting to say yes to somebody else's remarks. They are making statements themselves. They are getting together and discussing their problems in little groups and in big groups and making suggestions as to what should be done. A national plan for agriculture is being formed. And this plan is being evolved out of the mouths of many farmers into the one big voice of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

There have been farm movements before in Canada, and each one has done something for agriculture. But there was never a national one in existence, never one to spread thru all other farm groups and federate them, and to build ones where there were none before. Today the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is doing this. How has it arisen?

In the winter of 1935 a British Columbia farm leader sent out notices all across Canada calling a meeting in Ottawa to discuss the possibility of forming a national organization for Canadian agriculture. In November of that year such a meeting was held at Toronto. It was attended by about 100 people, who were all agreed on the necessity of setting up a national farmers' organization. It is the organized groups, they argued, who have achieved results; in industry and labour there are strong groups in existence and they cooperate. Today, said Herb Hannam, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, we are living in an age when bargaining is being done collectively and there is no use of the farmer thinking he can do it alone. These men realized that the welfare of agriculture is a major national problem, and must be dealt with by a strong national organization. And so, it was born — the organization they called "The Canadian Chamber of Agriculture".

Slow Early Growth

The Chamber spread slowly at first, but in the last few years it has grown tremendously. There are now Provincial organizations in every province save Quebec. The three Maritime provinces are joined together in the Maritime Federation. In Quebec the Cooperative Federee and the

Union Catholique des Cultivateurs are members of the federal executive. In Ontario, the large farm organizations are affiliated to the Ontario Federation. Besides these, there is a larger group of County branches composed in themselves of local groups, which also form part of the Ontario Federation.

These county groups offer the widest possible means of democratic control of the central organization. In many places in Ontario, large county rallies were held and a county executive set up; in other places small local meetings led to the formation of a county branch. Quebec, tho it has no Federation, has had many community discussions of farm problems and the Federation. These have led to county meetings, and also meetings of several counties together. This exists mainly amongst the English speaking farmers. The French have some 50,000 members on the U.C.C., the heads of which are now considering plans for a widespread, democratic discussion of the Federation amongst their membership.

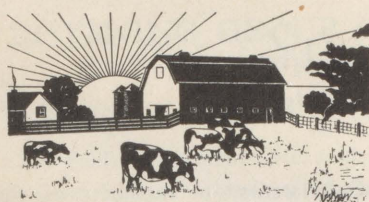
The structural organization of the Federation allows for the easiest solution of all problems. Local ones can be discussed and acted upon by the small district branches. County ones can be dealt with in a similar way. National and Provincial issues are discussed by all local groups and farm organizations, and acted upon the provincial or national executives. A well working Federation can tackle large and small problems and solve them effectively. Such a federation must be composed of interested and active farmers.

The two leading ideas of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture are, firstly, that there must be an immediate and substantial increase of farm income in relation to the national income — today, one-third of the population who are farming, receive one-tenth of the national income — and secondly, that a properly coordinated National Policy for Agriculture should be drawn up, and it should include marketing as well as production problems.

Crisis Hastened Development

The fillip to organization was given by the bacon and butter crises of last year. Large protest meetings were organized, and the long-silent farmers came out to speak their pieces. But anger and hard words are not enough, and the leaders of the Federation realized this. The problems were deep-rooted problems, ones which only study and action could solve. Discussion in action groups sprang up in many parts of the east; the west, struggling with the wheat crisis, was already well immersed in thoughts and plans. Last year, too, the radio program, the Farm Radio Forum, which reached thousands of Eastern farmers, helped clear the way to a more fundamental understanding. Yet

(Concluded on page 17)



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Chronic Mastitis of Dairy Cattle

New Treatments Give Promise of Good Control

STREPTOCOCCIC mastitis is one of the major causes of loss in dairy herds, and it is widespread in eastern Canada. There is little wonder that news regarding means of control is always welcomed by stockowners, and recent developments are now very much in the lime-light.

New and better methods of control are now available, and this fact calls for a serious consideration of details. We must not follow the typical North American formula of tremendous initial enthusiasm and the hailing of a cure-all, followed by disappointment and loss of interest, and then, very much later, the sane adoption of logical use of discoveries. We must immediately make plans to make use of new methods and judge them slowly and wisely.

Until very recently the only method of keeping mastitis under adequate control was to use good hygiene, isolate infected animals and eliminate those in which the disease became chronic. The farmer who takes pride in a carefully built up herd will not keep infected animals, most of which suffer reduced milk production, and are a danger to the herd. Acute mastitis is the cause of sudden losses and eliminations from the herd, but is easily detected by the herdsman. The chronic form, on the other hand, is liable to be brought into the herd in an apparently healthy animal and can flare into an acute form at any future time.

When the disease-producing microbes have become implanted in an udder they are liable to stay there throughout the life of the cow unless steps are taken to destroy them. The recoveries from such treatments as hot fomentations, and dosing (even with sulphanilamide) are more apparent than real, and may actually constitute a danger for other animals. A reliable diagnosis is, then, of utmost importance and advantage should always be taken of the professional microscopic and colour reaction tests.

Treatments to be Available Soon

One recently developed method that has received much publicity is the injection into the udder of a preparation of silver oxide. This method has been tested and reported upon by several well-known veterinary authorities and is now known to be capable of curing from 58 to 83% of properly treated cases of chronic streptococcic mastitis. The infection is eliminated from the infected quarters and thus chronic cases that become negative after treatment need not be considered as dangers in the herd. This treatment will soon be available to veterinarians under the name of *Novoxil* and must be administered by a veterinarian. In

some quarters the reaction to the treatment might appear to be severe, but only a very small proportion are permanently injured. The excellent results obtained in such a large proportion of cases will certainly make the treatment well worthwhile.

There are certain types of mastitis, which are not caused by *Streptococcus*, that will not respond favourably to the treatment; this must be kept in mind, although it should not affect the programme in many herds.

Other treatments of great value are also in the late stages of development into effective means of removing the menace of mastitis. These treatments also rely on the careful injection of fluids into the infected quarters of the udder and must likewise be carefully administered and controlled by a veterinarian. One of these is a dye substance known as tryptaflavin and is a modification of the European acriflavin technique. The other is a preparation of gramicidin, that spectacular new substance isolated from soil bacteria. Gramicidin has shown even greater effectiveness than others in recent tests on chronic mastitis and apparently has not produced unfavourable reactions in treated quarters.

The course for an owner of dairy cattle to pursue at this time is to have all the quarters of each of his cows tested. He should then discuss the treatments with his veterinarian who will decide whether or not the cases are favourable subjects for treatment. Enlarged quarters which have an infection of long standing and thus have large masses of fibrous tissue may not be considered favourable subjects and should be eliminated from the herd. However, if they are treated then they, like all others, should be retested at intervals and if the infection is not eliminated then they must be kept in the herd no longer.

The promise of success of chemical treatments must not be allowed to cause a relaxation of good hygiene in the dairy barn. Infected animals must be placed by themselves and milked last, until it is certain that they are free of infection.

The new discoveries should not be tried once and then condemned if they are not immediately successful in one or two animals. They have now been proven as valuable professional services that can be offered and should be considered as permanent commodities that will undoubtedly save many dairy farmers from severe losses or actual disaster.

CANADA HELPS FILL BRITISH LARDERS

Bacon

The 1941-42 bacon contract with Great Britain requires Canada to ship 600,000,000 pounds in the 12 months after the 1940-41 agreement expires, which will be some time this month. This huge quantity is 40% over the 1940-41 contract, and 106% over that of 1939-40. This means that shipments will have to be maintained at a weekly average of 11½ million pounds, or the basic equivalent of 5,250,000 hogs in 12 months. The flat price of Wiltshires Grade A will be \$19.77 f.o.b. Canadian seaboard; the price of Grade B and cuts will be determined in relation to that of Grade A.

This has assured Canadian hog producers of a ready market for every hog of suitable quality which can be brought to market during the term of the contract, at a price which should average considerably above the levels which were in effect during the first half of the 1940-41 contract.

Apples

A contract is being completed for sale and shipment to England of 1,500,000 boxes and 210,000 barrels of fresh apples. Canada has sold and shipped to England 430,000 cases of canned apples, and it is expected that the unsold balance on hand of canned apples from the 1939 and 1940 packs will also be so disposed of. It is intended to can apples this season.

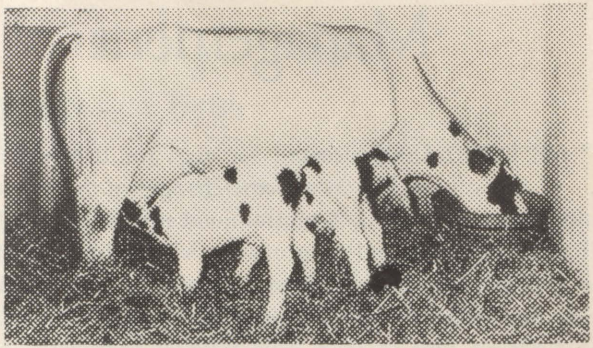
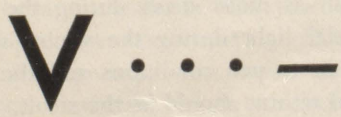
The British Ministry has also taken 475 long tons of the 1939 pack of evaporated apples and 925 long tons of the 1940 pack. Nova Scotia will process evaporated apples from the 1941 crop, and it is hoped to have 7,000 long tons of this product for Britain during the coming season. Britain would like a much greater amount but it is impossible to manufacture more in Canada this year.

Eggs

Shipments started last month on orders for 230,000 cases of eggs out of storage, and these shipments will continue through November. It is the intention to requisition for shipment all eggs of exportable grade in storage in Canada. It is also expected that 770,000 cases of fresh eggs will be exported between January and May, 1942.

Other Products

An offer of 400 tons of onions has been made but not yet accepted by Great Britain. A contract is being negotiated for 6,700 long tons of canned tomatoes, and another for 1,000 long tons of apple pomace. Britain would like 2,000 long tons of honey, though no definite contracts have been made for this as yet.



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Management of the Laying Flock

by W. A. Maw

THE INCREASED demand for eggs for Britain will, of necessity, bring about some changes in the general poultry situation this fall. A greater number of adult females will be carried over and more pullets will be housed. The care and management of the two classes of layers differ widely during the fall season, since the yearling hens must have sufficient time to molt their feathers and come back into laying condition, whereas the pullets should be brought into heavy production as soon as fully mature. The feeding of these two groups is, therefore, quite different.

Selection of Individuals

Select all females, whether pullets or yearlings, for vigour, thus eliminating at the outset any birds which are naturally weak due to physical makeup, as well as those birds which are in poor thrift due to disease. Take special note of the colour of the eyes and shanks, as birds with gray eyes may be carrying definite disease symptoms. The pale-coloured shanks in yellow-skinned birds are also a general indication of a lack of thrift which may be due to disease during the early stages of growth.

Select only those individuals showing good growth and maturity for their age, good weight and normal eye colour. Certain individuals which possess such qualities, but are slow-growing types, are usually late layers and poor layers. These slow-growing individuals show slow feather growth in the tail and back regions.

The selection of yearling hens for a second year's production should be based mainly on their general health and egg production. Those individuals which have laid continuously throughout the year should molt quickly and come back into production by early winter. Where these birds have laid well into the fall months, a period of six to ten weeks must be allowed for general body molt and return to condition for the second year's production of eggs.

The molt of the yearling hens may be hastened by withholding the mash portion of the ration for a short period of time, thus feeding only grain. This change in feeding should cause the dropping of the feathers. Following this change, bring back the mash feed to hasten feather development.

House Pullets and Hens Separately

As the pullets and hens are to be fed differently during the fall season, the two flocks must be housed separately. Any possible transfer of body lice or disease is also prevented by separation at all times. The hens may be allowed to range out-of-doors until the molt is near completion or until the weather becomes too cold.

Do not confine the pullet flocks to the houses too early. If housed suddenly from the range, the birds may develop the habit of feather picking. The sudden change from ranging and the lack of green food is too great a shock, especially when the weather is still warm.

Feed Pullets for Egg Production

It is a good policy to switch over gradually from the growing mash to the laying mash by mixing the two types of mash, half and half, for at least two weeks. Supply all the grain desired by trough-feeding up to the time the pullets are laying about forty to fifty per cent. Supply ample green feed in some form — cabbage, kale, mangolds, fresh grass or alfalfa hay. If such feeds are not available, alfalfa meal may be used in a moist condition, using just what the birds will eat in a short time. Place the moist alfalfa meal on the mash in the hopper or in an open trough.

Provide fresh water in clean founts or pails at all times. Grit and oyster shell in open boxes or hoppers are also essential. During the cold weather the water should be warm.

Pen Management

Do not overcrowd the stock. Provide from three to four square feet of floor space per bird. Cover the underside of the roosts with wire mesh to keep the stock away from the accumulated droppings. Clean the dropping boards regularly and the house before the litter is soiled too much. Keep the nests well supplied with clean litter to void soiled eggs.

Ventilate the houses so as to keep the houses cool during the fall and comfortable, yet free from draughts, during the winter season. Aim to avoid damp pen conditions.

Be sure that ample feeding space at the hoppers is available to avoid interference. About twenty feet of double-sided hoppers are advisable for each one hundred birds.

Collect the eggs at least twice daily and place in a cool room free from foreign odours, such as vegetables or fruits. Market the eggs as often as practical to ensure returns for the highest grade possible.

Avoid the presence of body lice on the birds and red mites in the house by frequent examination of the stock and equipment, especially the roosts and nests. If lice are present treat all birds, either individually or collectively through treatment of the roosts. It may be advisable to treat all birds for lice when being placed in the clean houses.

In moving the stock to the new quarters be sure to avoid rough handling which may injure them or put them off laying condition.

In general, provide sanitary conditions in the houses, feed regularly a balanced ration of grain and mash, which should be supplemented by green feed, grit and shell; feed additional mash as moist mash during the cold weather and use artificial light during the winter season. With regular attention to pen conditions and the collection of eggs, successful returns should be the result.

Feed Economically

Market at the Correct Weight and Finish

by L. H. Hamilton

ONE WAY in which farmers can contribute to the war effort is to follow the most successful farm practices and keep posted on new findings. This is particularly true of hog production because the practices of the past do not fit the requirements of the present. This was impressed upon me recently during a drive through quite a representative section of Quebec. It was my purpose to find out to what extent farmers were following approved practices in pig feeding and what troubles were being experienced. Half the number of farmers I visited were getting along splendidly. They were the skillful, studious, hard-working type who were on the up and up. They were breeding a good type of pig suitable to our market requirements and they were interested in anything which would increase the rate and economy of gain. The pens on these farms were clean. There was no disease problem and it was obvious that a few dollars would be realized.

The other group, living in the same district, were different. They were interested in pig raising as a means of utilising some feed, and they were just as anxious to make a profit, but their chances of success were much less. The type of pig was shorter and thicker, the pens were not clean, the pigs were crowded and dirty, and in every case at least one pig was turned out in another yard because of paralysis or for some reason having to do with disease or unthriftiness. This group doubted the profitableness of hog raising. They had numerous experiences of bad luck to relate and, for the most part, did not believe much could be done about it. They were following the feeding practices of a previous generation. Ground oats and barley chop plus plenty of water was the most common feed. In some cases whey was used, and in one or two instances the pigs had a small paddock where grass was supposed to grow.

As was true with the previous group, pigs were a side line. The money invested was relatively small, but this is the common practice in raising pigs in eastern Canada.

Good Feeding is Important

Under ordinary circumstances, little attention would perhaps be given to this situation. Under present conditions, however, such practices should not go on. When we realize that we have contracted for 600,000,000 pounds of hog products for export, as well as increased quantities of cheese, condensed milk, and poultry products, it becomes obvious that we must produce economically and, in doing so, feed intelligently if we are to make our full contribution to the war effort.

Feed is the most important single item in hog production. It has been discussed in this Journal on previous occasions and space does not permit any elaborate discussion at this time. It is perhaps wise, however, to mention a few of the more important details which are necessary to

successful hog feeding at this time of year.

Spring litters are being marketed and fall litters are arriving. Pigs which have reached 150 pounds or more are likely to go along to market weight without difficulty. The main attention should be directed to marketing with the proper amount of finish and at the correct weight of 200 pounds.

Fall litters should be given a good start. Feeding the sow well and weaning properly contribute much in this connection. The nursing sow will not milk well on too little or poorly balanced feed mixtures. She should be kept in a good thrifty condition. The amount to feed depends upon her size, the size of litter and her present condition. In general, she should be fed between 10 to 15 pounds of dry meal per day. The feed mixture should include skim milk or a protein-mineral supplement. When skim milk is available, it should be fed at the rate of 3 pounds per pound of meal. When skim milk is not available, a good commercial protein-mineral supplement should be purchased. Generally speaking, one pound is mixed with 8 or 9 pounds of the ordinary grains fed. With such a system of feeding, the litter soon learns to eat from the mother's trough. Feeding in a separate trough is desirable when practical. Good results are had, however, when the sow is fed a similar mixture to what the young pigs receive and they are allowed to feed with the sow.

Young pigs should not be weaned before they are six weeks of age and then only when a properly balanced feed mixture is provided. It is a common practice to wean earlier in many parts, but this cannot be recommended. In fact, there is a considerable opinion at present which believes weaning at eight weeks is preferable to six weeks. Details of the feed mixtures recommended for the various classes of pigs are contained in the Provincial Feed Board Bulletin, which is distributed free upon request. Farmers who raise only one litter per year should study this bulletin. The recommendations are based on experiment over a period of years. They indicate that by including minerals, vitamins and the proper proportion of proteins, pigs can be raised in a healthy condition and economically.

In view of the great need for more efficient production and in view of the knowledge we have of proper feeding, and the ease with which this knowledge can be used, there is little excuse for many of the troubles encountered.

COLLEGE BUYS CHAMPION BULL

Leitchcroft Merry Scholar, junior champion Ayrshire male at the C.N.E. has been purchased by Macdonald College from his breeder, Gordon C. Leitch. Negotiations for the purchase had been started before the exhibition, and it is a tribute to the judgement of Prof. Ness that such an outstanding animal will be the college's junior herd sire.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING CANADIAN RAW LEAF TOBACCO

Effective October 1, 1941.

A tobacco grower may prepare, pack, and dispose of tobacco grown by him on his own land to the following persons and to none other:

a) a licensed tobacco packer. b) a licensed tobacco manufacturer; c) a licensed cigar manufacturer. Or, he may export such tobacco, with permission of the Collector of Customs and Excise, using permit form E-132.

A tobacco grower is not permitted to deal in Canadian raw leaf tobacco other than that grown on his own land or premises. Should he desire to have in his possession any raw leaf tobacco other than that grown on his own land, he must be licensed as a tobacco packer.

The transportation of unstamped Canadian raw leaf tobacco without a permit is prohibited. Numbered permit forms will be issued to licensees packers, manufacturers, or cigar manufacturers) who, having purchased raw leaf tobacco from a grower, shall fill in the information required on the permit and give one copy to the grower. The grower and the carrier must see that the permit accompanies the tobacco to which it refers during shipment to the licensee, and failure to produce the permit on demand shall render the tobacco liable to seizure and forfeit, together with all horses, vehicles and vessels which are being used in transporting the tobacco.

The grower must present his permit to the licensee on delivery of every load, so that the date and quantity of each delivery may be entered on the permit. As soon as the shipment is completed, the permit shall be surrendered to the licensee.

Further information may be obtained from your local Collector of Customs and Excise.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVES

There were, in 1940, 62 co-operative associations of various kinds operating in Nova Scotia, with a total membership of 11,721, according to the annual report of R. J. MacSween, superintendent of co-operative associations for the provincial government, which has just been completed. Of the 62 organizations, 39 were co-operative stores, 16 were fishermen's organizations, and 7 were of a miscellaneous character. There was an increase in all organizations of 10 per cent in membership. There were five new store co-ops. opened, but a loss of four fishermen's co-ops. due largely to conditions in the fishing industry resulting from the war.

Business done by all co-operative organizations for 1940 totalled \$3,191,303, compared with \$2,964,832 in 1939. Of this the stores alone had a total business turnover of \$2,817,000.

Assets of all the organizations are valued at a total of \$1,184,478. The net worth is placed at \$895,405.

New Club Project in Maritimes

For the first time in Canada, club projects have been started in Nova Scotia for the promotion of production of pork for home consumption. Four clubs have been started in this work under the farm club program of the extension division of the provincial department of agriculture, in co-operation with the dominion livestock branch. These clubs are at Main-a-Dieu, Louisdale, and North River, in Cape Breton, and Canso-Dover in Guysboro county. The objective is the production of pork sufficient for the family of the club member, in districts where formerly pork requirements of the family had to be purchased. It is hoped later to conduct demonstrations in killing and home curing of the pork for the members of the clubs.

Much Land Broken Up in Nova Scotia

More than 2600 acres of new or unused land has been broken up during the past two seasons up to this summer, under the policy of the Nova Scotia department of agriculture, inaugurated at the beginning of the war, in granting assistance to farmers to get such land under feed crops. Much of this land is now in crops of various kinds, chiefly oats or other grain crop.

Under the land breaking policy, the provincial department of highways co-operated with the department of agriculture in providing tractors for use with heavy breaking plows, which were provided at nominal cost to farmers for the breaking up of land overgrown with heavy brush, and which might be suitable for the raising of much-needed crops. Work was also done by owners of private equipment under this policy.

For the first season in which the policy was in operation a total of about 1100 acres was broken up, and in 1940 a total of approximately 1500 acres was broken up. In addition to this work, ditching work has been done to the extent of about 21,800 rods.

Under the policy providing tractors for the pulling of old and undesirable apple trees in the orchard areas, a total of 53,700 trees have pulled in the two seasons, with a considerable program still to be completed this fall after the apple picking season is over.

SUCCESSFUL DISPERSAL SALE

Confidence in the cattle breeding business was again demonstrated when the 55 head of Holstein cattle developed on Brackenglade Farm, owned by W. L. Carr, Huntingdon, were sold for an average of \$144.00. The high light of the sale was the eight year old cow, Peerless Burke Sylvia 395686, which went to the Hon. George S. Henry, Todmorden, Ontario, for \$350.00. Mr. Henry also secured two daughters of this noted cow. The bidding for the most part was keen and good blood lines of known performance were in strong demand. A number of buyers were present from the United States and took back with them a few of the good animals from this well-known herd. The sale was opened by brief remarks from the Hon. George Henry, George Clemons, Secretary, Holstein Friesian Association, R. P. Charbonneau and L. E. Franklin.

Useful Hints on Storing Vegetables

All vegetables intended for storage during the winter should be grown to full maturity, otherwise they cannot be expected to keep well. For the storage of onions, a cool dry cellar, with the temperature not over 40 degrees at any time, is ideal, and when the onions are not piled to any great depth, shallow slatted crates or shelves will be found satisfactory. Particularly in districts where the growing season is short, onions may require some help to ripen. As soon as the tops of a few plants fall over, all the tops should be bent down. This checks the flow of sap and causes the bulbs to ripen. A few days later the plants should be pulled, and if the weather continues fine, the onions should be turned over occasionally until the tops are fairly well dried. They should then be cut off and the onions spread in the open or in slatted crates. When dry, they may be placed in storage for the winter.

With regard to squash and pumpkins, on no account should they be exposed to the least frost. As soon as the rind is firm enough to prevent piercing by the finger nail, the fruit may be taken from the plant. Pumpkins and squash should be stored in a dry place at a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees. At all times they should be handled as carefully as eggs. The slightest bruise, even though not noticeable, is likely to cause decay in storage. When large quantities are to be stored, slatted shelves should be used so that the fruit may not be piled on top of one another.

For storing cabbage, all the outer leaves should first be removed and the heads handled carefully to prevent bruising. A dry day when there is no rain lodged in the heads should be chosen for storing in a dry cool place. If there is good circulation in the storeroom, the heads may be piled in several layers. Small quantities may be pulled without cutting off the heads and suspended from a joist in the cellar. The roots may be left on but all the outer leaves should be removed.

Carrots, beets, and parsnips should be kept very cool, and be well dried before storing. Potatoes keep well in a dry place with the temperature between 30 and 40.

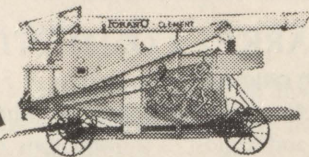
UNSUNG HEROES...

The extent of the burden imposed on some people by war conditions is reflected in the plight of one Gatineau farmer whose two sons have enlisted. Over 70 years old, he is alone on a large farm. He had 85 acres in grain and 25 acres in corn to harvest, and 30 cows to milk. The tractors which used to do much of the work are now idle because the boys who operated them are gone.

A man of his age cannot possibly do the work. Such conditions will not only prove discouraging but multiplied a few times will result in a loss to the country's food supply which it can ill afford.

FORANO

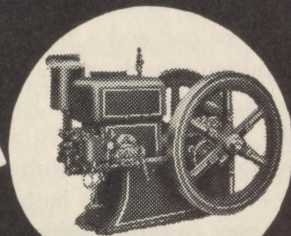
THRESHERS



Forano Threshers, 4 models, 6 sizes, are well made, fully proven and guaranteed. The smallest unit has a capacity of 35 to 60 bushels per hour and the largest, 120 to 225.

Farm

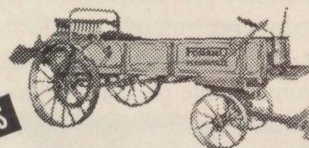
MOTORS



The Stationary Gasoline Engine is gradually regaining the confidence of the farmers because time has proved that slow speed stationary engines last a lifetime without trouble. The Forano is an old timer still on the job.

Specialties

SPREADERS



The Forano light weight and light draft Manure Spreader, with a capacity of 40 to 45 bushels, has a wide reputation for its performance with two medium weight horses. Maintenance cost is very low with a Forano.

are Reliable

ROOT CUTTERS



Forano Root Cutter can be driven by hand or motor. It is roller bearing mounted, rendering it easy to operate.

FREE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY

PLESSISVILLE, P.Q., CANADA

MAKERS OF FORANO PRODUCTS SINCE 1873



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

MARKET COMMENTS

The first crop estimate of the Bureau of Statistics records a decrease of 245 millions bushels of wheat, 23 million bushels of oats and almost 2 million tons of hay as compared with 1940. Increases of 17 million bushels of barley and 4 million of flax are estimated over last year's production.

The drop in hay production was much greater in Quebec and Ontario than in the Dominion as a whole. Quebec is down almost one and a half million tons and Ontario almost 2 million tons as compared with last year. Quebec expects about 2 million bushels less oats and barley than in 1940. The figures for Ontario are a drop of 6 million bushels in wheat 12 million bushels of oats and 2 million bushels in wheat, 12 million bushels of oats and 2

Short crops and poor pastures combined, have made the feed situation particularly serious in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Maritime provinces, particularly Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, have been more fortunate in crops this season though for the Maritimes as a whole a smaller total output of feed is expected than in 1940.

With the present and prospective price of hogs it should be easy to profitably get rid of considerable wheat this year, particularly that of the lower grades which it is reported form a considerable portion of the present crop.

The feed situation is reflected in the higher prices of feeds at present as compared with last month or last year as the following figures show.

Trend of Prices

	Sept. 1940	Aug. 1941	Sept. 1941
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	8.25	8.90	9.15
Cows, good, per cwt.....	5.61	6.75	6.80
Cows, common, per cwt.....	4.05	5.08	5.03
Canners and Cutters, per cwt. ..	3.03	4.17	3.95
Veal, good and choice, per cwt. .	10.06	11.45	12.20
Veal, common, per cwt.....	8.29	9.07	8.95
Lambs, good per cwt.....	8.71	11.53	11.40
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	6.72	9.54	9.40
Hogs, B.1, dressed.....	12.25	14.83	14.80
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.24	0.36	0.34
Cheese, per lb.....	0.15	0.18	0.18
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	0.33½	0.36	0.37
Chickens, live 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.16	0.23	0.19½
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A, per lb.....	0.21½	0.30	0.30
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh per bu.	1.75-2.00	—	2.00-2.25
Potatoes, No. 1, Quebec, per 75 lb. bag.....	0.65	1.00-1.25	0.90-1.00
FEED:			
Bran, per ton.....	23.50	25.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton.....	33% 27.50 39%	39.00 39%	41.00

START A STUDY GROUP ON CO-OPS.

A study group made up of a few friends meeting regularly throughout the winter can be a grand experience. The study should be serious but it need not be arduous, and when it is related to an every day need of all the members none will be tongue-tied in discussion.

Moreover, the mosy successful co-ops are those whose foundation has been well and truly laid on a programme of study of the co-operative movement. It is a fascinating subject. Its interesting history, its world-wide scope and its varied application make inspiring reading.

Good material for a study of co-ops is easily secured.

Study courses have been developed by the Workers Education Association and the Co-operative League. A series of 12 study outlines on Co-operation has recently been prepared by Macdonald College with a supplementary kit of five useful small books. See the list below and write Macdonald College for information on how to start.

Here are a few ideas offered by a group which has operated, with an excellent record of attendance and interest, for more than five years:

1. Be sure that the members of the group are congenial but not all of the same mind — there must be diversity of opinion to promote really stimulating discussion.
2. Elect a regular chairman but have each member of the group act in turn as "leader", preparing and reading a paper on the chosen subject and leading in the discussion following its presentation.
3. Take time to study your subject thoroughly.
4. Combine business with pleasure — meet in the members' homes if possible rather than in a public building and finish up each meeting with a short social period.

5. Make a definite rule about the amount and type of refreshment to be served at the meeting so that no spirit of social rivalry can find its way into the group.

Suggested study material:

BOOKS

Warbasse: Co-operative Democracy, Musson Book Co., Toronto, 285 pages, 1936, \$3.00.

Fowler, B. B., The Lord Helps Those; Vanguard Press, New York, 180 pages, 1938, \$1.75.

Coady, Dr. M. M.; Masters of Their Own Destiny; Harper Bros., New York, 169 pages, 1939, \$2.00.

The Macdonald College Study Kit on Co-operation is made up of: 12 outlines — 90 mimeographed pages and

Agricultural Co-ops in Canada: C.S.T.A. Review, 74 pages, 1938, .35.

Alanne: Fundamentals of Consumer Co-operation, 110

pages. Revised 1940 edition, .25.

Goslin, R. A.: Co-operatives (Headline Book), 46 pages, 1938, .25.

Hannan, H. H.: Co-operation, The plan for to-morrow that works to-day. U.F.O., Toronto, 80 pages, 1939. .15.

MacIsaac, J.: Credit Unions — St. Francis Xavier University, 38 pages, 1937. .10.

THE WHOLE KIT POSTPAID — \$1.75

Outlines only, postpaid .75.

Co-Operation Makes Progress in Nova Scotia

That the co-operative movement is making steady progress in the province of Nova Scotia and that that progress is accompanied by beneficial results to the farmers is indicated by the following information obtained from items recently published in the "Nova Scotia Farm News":

"Co-operative hog shipping clubs in Nova Scotia shipped a total of 251 head of market hogs during the month of July. Of this number, nearly 82 per cent were in the two top grades, which is the highest percentage yet reached by co-operative shipping clubs in the province. It compares with 72.4 per cent in the two top grades in June shipments. Over 48 per cent of the July hogs were in the "select" grade. Thus many of the shippers who are shipping through the co-operative groups are qualifying for both federal and provincial bonuses by the high quality of hogs they are sending forward. The provincial department of agriculture of Nova Scotia pays \$1 bonus on top grade and 50 cents on B1, the second grade, while there is a bonus at packing plants in addition of \$1 for selects. To qualify for the provincial bonus, hog shippers must ship through a recognized marketing organization.

"The total number of hogs shipped this year through shipping clubs in the province to the end of July is 2776 head compared with 2570 head for the same period last year."

"Nearly \$70,000 worth of business was done during the financial year of the Pictou and North Shore United Farmers, Ltd., co-operative, according to reports submitted at the annual meeting recently, at which R. F. MacWilliams, of Plymouth was re-elected president, and Alex D. MacKay, Manager. During 1941 over 2100 tons of fertilizer and 2000 tons of lime were handled for the farmer members.

ECONOMIC NECESSITY NOT THEORY

Demand that Co-operatives do These Six Things

1. Co-operatives must deal with and accept all users of the products they handle into membership. Co-operatives cannot eventually succeed in competition if they confine their trade to either rural or urban members when they handle commodities which they both use. Trading with patrons and not permitting them to become members is undemocratic and violates the "Open Membership" principle of co-operatives.

2. Co-operatives must constantly expand into additional lines to offset the reduction in margins in the older lines. Co-operatives constantly reduce their savings by acting as yardsticks and forcing margins down as they should do. They must accordingly constantly add on new lines with larger margins both to keep their margins of saving up and to serve their members better.
3. Co-operatives must not gamble on inventories, as they can not gamble on shares. They have no right to gamble on board of trade fixed prices on commodities any more than they have to gamble on stock exchange fixed prices on their shares.
4. Co-operatives must constantly improve their financial condition until they achieve the goal of never giving nor accepting credit. Profit business lives on debt—co-operative business must be debt free.
5. Co-operatives must build capital faster by voting more of their savings to reserves and shares instead of paying them out in cash. Increasing ownership rather than immediate dividends should be the constant purpose of the movement.
6. Co-operatives and co-operators must mobilize their money co-operatively; as well as buy together co-operatively. They must pay back to themselves any interest on capital as well as any profits on purchases, in order to free themselves from monopoly financial control as well as monopoly industrial control.

1871

SUN LIFE

of CANADA

1941

ASSURES SECURITY

**OVER \$1,300,000,000
PAID TO
BENEFICIARIES**



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES PAGE

*A section devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

W.I. NOTES

Health Programme

Miss Lucy I. Daly Provincial Director of Welfare and Public Health for Quebec Women's Institutes, has outlined a suggestive programme for practical work for 1941-1942. The Branches are directed to co-operate with County Health Units in immunization, vaccination and general health measures in rural districts. A Health Centre recently established at Amos now guarantees medical nursing advice for isolated northern districts.

The care, cleanliness and health of the people who handle milk supplies are live questions, as well as milk pasteurization. Institutes are urged in Miss Daly's outline to help in the work of classifying milk supplies according to their qualities as regards health.

Medical examination of school teachers is encouraged, and more physical culture in schools advised. Hot lunches having served such a good purpose in the past, Miss Daly urges the Branches to plan for them again this coming winter, wherever needed.

Various educational programmes have been carried out during the past months by the Institutes. Orford Branch had moving pictures on allergic diseases and pneumonia. South Roxton had an address on communicable diseases and discussed the health of children. Granby Branch kept an aged lady supplied with fruit. Wakefield had addresses by the officers of Gatineau District Health Unit.

Mrs. Johnson, Superintendent of Shawville Community hospital, addressed Bristol Busy Bees on First Aid.

Home Economics the Basis of National Life

Mrs. M. L. Kezar, Provincial Director of Home Economics for the Q.W.I. urges the members not to underrate the importance of home and its influences in the national life. The home, she states, is the basis of the life of the nation, and so is largely responsible for the character and standard of living in the nation. Proper food and clothing, sanitary surroundings, good living habits, are essentials of adequate home conditions.

Mrs. Kezar stresses the need of careful time-planning, so as to provide leisure for outside activities; to the importance of adjusting the family income to meet the needs of the family. Canadian women, Mrs. Kezar believes, have a vital part in the problems and tasks of the country and in the greater task of securing safety and freedom for the world.

The season for picnics is usually taken advantage of by the Institutes to hold at least one meeting out of doors in a park or garden or by a lake shore. Bury Branch held its

meeting in Memorial Park, where the chief subject of discussion was the Woman's Exchange at Cookshire. This was a County project, and was highly successful from every point of view. A picnic lunch was served during the afternoon.

Abbottsford Branch met in a picnic at the home of Mrs. A. H. Rowell. A contest recalling the names of early settlers in the community was a feature of the meeting, the winners receiving prizes.

Melbourne Ridge staged a cake contest, with prizes, as well as an apron sale which netted \$4.00 for the treasury. A variety supper was most successfully held by this Branch, netting over \$41.00. Granby Hill held a cake-contest, afterwards auctioning of the cakes in aid of the funds. Rawdon Branch held a Fair and sale of handicrafts and home cooking which netted \$30.00. A booth with handicrafts from the military hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue was well patronized. Cowansville meeting was held in picnic form at the home of the President, Mrs. E. Palmer. Orford held a food sale.

Agriculture

Quebec Women's Institutes are interested in public grounds, as cemeteries and parks, and several of these throughout the Province are the better for their attention. In several instances their interest has spread through the community life and have resulted in campaigns which have greatly improved the existing conditions.

Bury Branch donated plants and flowers for use in the cemetery there. This Branch is taking care of the Royal Oaks planted in the Park. Stanstead Branch had instructions in tomato growing, and held a garden contest. Ascot Branch heard a reading on Earth Worm Farming, and South Roxton discussed perennial planting, and culture. Granby Hill held a Flower Contest. Sherbrooke County arranged for a School Fair, and several Branches, including Milby and Ascot, have contributed cash towards the prize list.

Citizenship

"National and International Affairs" was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. B. F. Ennals at Breckenridge Branch meeting. A historic sketch of Brownsburg by Mrs. Edgar Reside, dealing with the founding of the cartridge factory there by Captain Howard, inventor of the famous Gatling gun, was listened to with keen interest. This factory has been taken over by Canadian Industries, Limited.

Stanstead supplied equipment for a flag-raising, and had

papers on the war situation. Granby-Hill held a patriotic picnic on Dominion Day. Ascot Branch contributed cash to the F.W.I.C. Mobile Canteen Fund, and held a legislation contest with prizes, won by Mrs. Stewart Marlin and Mrs. N. L. Cameron. The salvage campaign was discussed and steps taken to organize for collections.

Onslow Corners had papers on noted men in the British Empire, and discussed Canada's share in winning the war.

Red Cross Work in the Q. W. I.

Miss Roberta Scott, Demonstrator for the Q. W. I., was present at Milby Branch meeting, and asked for volunteers to assist with the sewing class which was held in connection with the Community Schools in Adult Education, where instruction in Red Cross work was given.

Orford Branch members turned in 16 pairs of two-way mittens, 5 pairs of gloves, and 1 cap. East Clifton reported 4 blankets purchased for the Red Cross, as well as 5 men's sweaters, 5 pairs of mittens, 10 children's sleepers, 3 caps, 3 children's coats, 4 men's caps, 1 pair gloves, 3 scarves, 1 pyjamas.

Stanstead gave a quilt to the Red Cross, and sent several boxes of clothing overseas. Cowansville members made personal cash donations to a mobile canteen fund. One clever member netted over \$8.00 by telling fortunes at a garden party at St. Armand. Red Cross work was done by all members of this Branch.

Lennoxville Branch gives free use of the W.I. Club room for Red Cross purposes. Aylmer Branch had donations of pillow-cases to be sent for use of the refugees, and 14 articles of Red Cross work were handed in, as well as quilt blocks. Milby Branch gave individual cash donations to a Mobile Canteen fund. Ascot Branch donated a quilt, and Orford gave 2 pairs of two-way mitts, 3 pairs of gloves, 1 cap, and \$2.00 to the Queen's Canadian Fund. Windsor Mills made a cash contribution to the F.W.I.C. Mobile Canteen fund. A selection of articles for refugees, and a display of Red Cross work in knitting were exhibited at Aylmer Fair.

The guest speaker at Wright Branch meeting was Col. W. F. Hadley, President of Hull Branch of the Red Cross who gave a lecture on Red Cross work, illustrated by samples of work done by W.I. members. Members of the Branch of Kazabazua were guests of Wright Branch for this interesting meeting. Races, a contest, a bon-fire, and a sing-song were features of this well-planned meeting.

The Salvage Campaign was discussed in Pontiac County, and also the Mobile Kitchen Fund. Plans were discussed, and part will be taken in both projects. Work for the Red Cross is being continued in the County.

Compton Co. W.I.'s Hold Women's Exchange

A new departure in Women's Institute work was attempted and carried out to a successful conclusion in Compton County on August 27-28 at Cookshire, under the leadership of the County President, Mrs. H. A. Scarth. With her on the platform were Mr. A. W. Pratt, who wel-

comed the visitors to Cookshire; W. J. Duffy, M.L.A.; J. A. Planchette, M.P. and Mrs. Planchette; Miss Roberta Scott, Women's Institutes Demonstrator, Macdonald College; all of whom addressed the gathering. Mrs. Scarth briefly explained the purposes of the new venture, which, she said, was intended as an experiment designed to promote and develop the creative spirit in handicrafts throughout the County.

Included in the exhibits were many beautiful and useful articles of handicrafts made by members of the W.I. in knitting, sewing, rugs of several kinds, handwoven blankets, spreads, curtains, hammocks, reedwork, shellwork, canning of fruits and vegetables, jams, jellies and flowers. These were sold for the benefit of the County funds. The immense amount of work indicated in the exhibits cannot be tabulated, but they give an idea of the initiative of the Women's Institutes in Compton County in trying out new plans of carrying on their work.



Mrs. C. E. Petch, Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

Attention, W.I. Members

Please turn to page 2, where you will see an announcement of two Youth Training courses to be given at Macdonald College this winter. Last year Institute members sent us the names of a number of young men in their districts whom they recommended as suitable candidates for this training. We invite your co-operation once again, so that promising boys may be invited to apply for one of these courses.

Countrywomen Meet in Regional Conference

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

ONE HUNDRED and twenty-five rural women from Canada and the United States met in a Regional Conference at Ottawa on September 3-10, with the Chateau Laurier as a back-ground, and the Experimental Farm as an illustration of the basic principle of the Conference. The gathering was the result of the work of Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the Associated Country Women of the World, who was Chairman of the Conference, the aim of which was the furthering of international co-operation and understanding.

Many distinguished leaders from both sides of the Line were present and addressed the gathering. Among these was Mrs. M. Shuttler, Departmental Chief of the American Farm Bureau, Missouri, who spoke of the great task of rural women in the fight for democracy, and of their successful war effort. Every bit of production and food conservation, she said, even for the home table, releases just that much of other necessities to the countries fighting for democracy.

Mrs. Elsie Mies, of Chicago, President of 500,000 farm women in the United States continued the theme in her address on the "share of the farm women in feeding the world." She stressed the fact that rural women brought common-sense to their problems. They realize how vital is the connection between agriculture, labor and industry.

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands thanked Canadian and United States women in the name of her people for their sympathy, and described the courage of Dutch farm women in enduring hardship and hunger in the cause of democracy.

Minister of Agriculture pays Tribute to Canadian Women

Hon. J. E. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, paid a tribute to the rural women of Canada for their help in making the war-time food programme a success. Mr. Gardiner spoke of rationing in Canada as compared with that of England. The butter, egg, pork-products and cheese so urgently needed there, must be supplied, and the women of Canada as purchasers of food were a mighty factor in making it possible to send these supplies to England.

Dr. Lillian Shaben, Cornell University Nutrition Expert, criticized the cooking habits and the general health habits of rural women. Technical information, she said, must be incorporated into daily living to be of practical use. The army menus were compared with those of the rural homes, and shown to be greatly superior. Slipshod methods of cooking ruins food, undermines health, and shortens life.

Dr. Ruby Green, Head of the New York Extension Service, urged the delegates to look forward to post-war conditions. Plans must be made now. A war fought by youth, women and children must be followed by a peace-pact in which these would have a voice, and a share.

Mrs. Mary Barber, Food Consultant to the United States Secretary of War, told how the American Army is fed, and of the resultant gain in weight and health.

Dr. Helen Mitchell, Director of Nutrition for the United States Department of Agriculture, urged women to go to the grocery store, instead of to the drug-store for concentrates, which could never take the place of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Democracy Discussed

A day of sessions was devoted to discussions on democracy, under the chairmanship of Senator Cairine Wilson of Ottawa. During the day an outstanding address was delivered by Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Iowa on "Women at the Peace Table". It is vital to the future, she said, that women not only inform themselves as to the kind of world which will follow the war, but that they be prepared to take full responsibility in it. Action without a back-ground of knowledge can easily be fatal.

During the week-end Convention delegates attended a memorial service in the Memorial Chapel of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill, and placed a wreath on the tomb of Canada's Unknown Soldier.

New Bread for Canadians

Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, told the Conference that a new white bread rich in vitamins was coming in the near future. A different method of milling of wheat makes it possible to retain larger quantities of Vitamin B than ever before, Dr. Newman explained.

The members of Conference were welcomed to the Experimental Farm by Hon. J. E. Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner. The story of Canadian honey was told by C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist, and Dr. C. K. Johns described factors affecting the quality of milk. Meat gradings standards were outlined by G. W. Muir, Animal Husbandman.

Contribution of the Foreign Born

Speakers of many foreign racial origins spread before the Conference the mosaic of peoples which form the pattern of Canada's citizenship. Sixty nationalities are represented in Canada, Mrs. H. Walton of Manitoba Institutes told the Conference. The loyalty, devotion and industry of these people make a valuable contribution to Canada's national life, Mrs. Walton believed. Several representatives of foreign-born addressed the Conference.

Many of the United States rural women, with several Canadians visited Montreal on the day following the Conference at Ottawa. The visitors were met at Windsor Station by a group of members of the League for Women's Rights, headed by the President, Mme Pierre Casgrain, and entertained by that society at a coffee party in Windsor Hotel. The National Council of Canadian Hadassah entertained the visitors at luncheon, and they were the guests of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild at afternoon tea.

SHERBROOKE CO. AND DUNDEE BRANCH WIN JOURNAL CONTEST

With a score of 161.7 percent the members of the Women's Institute of Sherbrooke County went over the top to win the Fifty Dollar cash prize offered to the county sending in the largest number of subscriptions and renewals based on the membership of the county. The runner-up was Rouville County with a score of 113.9 percent. The ladies of the Dundee local branch did a nice piece of work by winning the branch prize of Fifty Dollars with a score of 326.3 percent, while the Lennoxville branch, with a much larger membership, made a score of 316.6 percent and came second.

Ninety branches from nineteen counties took part. The contest, which was carried on during the months of July and August, created considerable interest in some sections while in others little interest or enthusiasm was displayed. This may have been due in some cases to a lack of understanding which is regrettable since every branch and county can use to good advantage additional funds. To the winners we offer our congratulations, to the losers we wish to express our gratitude for the effort put forth. This was our first competition; we hope it will not be our last. We feel sure that a new interest and a new enthusiasm in the Macdonald College Journal has been stimulated and that a more active participation in its columns may be expected.

The local branches winning the Five Dollar prize from the various counties are, as follows:

Argenteuil	Mille Isle	100 %	
Bonaventure	Port Daniel	134.7%	
Brome	South Roxton	127.2%	
Huntingdor	Dundee	326.3%	\$50.00
Compton	Bury	61.1%	
Gaspé	Haldimand	40 %	
Gatineau	Wakefield	146.6%	
Megantic	Inverness	120.8%	
Mississquoi	St. Armand	111.1%	
Montcalm	Rawdon	67.6%	
Papineau	Lochaber	59 %	
Pontiac	Elmside	158.8%	
Quebec	Valcartier	100 %	
Richmond	Windsor	127.2%	
Rouville	Abbotsford	113.9%	
Shefford	South Roxton	200 %	
Sherbrooke	Lennoxville	316.6%	
Stanstead	North Hatley	47 %	
Vaudreuil	Como-Hudson	100 %	

WAR-TIME FOODS

At the present time, the Canadian housewife is asking herself just what she should be doing about food. It is the harvest season, the season of plenty, and as she stocks her shelves and cupboards she can't help but think of the housewife in England, and wonder just how her sister across the seas can be helped.

For this reason, the Consumer Section of the Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, has prepared the following points on wartime foods, including buying hints and conservation. It is pointed out that these food situations change frequently, and that the announcement of such changes should be looked for.

Cereals—Cereals are cheap and plentiful: bread, rolled wheat, rolled oats, wheat germ, macaroni. Whole grain cereals are best.

Cheese—Britain needs cheese. Fellow Canadians, under the circumstances we can do without.

Eggs—Britain takes Canadian eggs in quantity, but there are still plenty for home consumption as well.

Fats—Lard is cheap and plentiful. Left-over drippings when clarified also make excellent shortening.

Fruit—Use Canadian fruits. They add variety and health to meals. Use all you can in season. Process them for winter use.

Fruit Juices—Tomato, rhubarb, cranberry, apple, and grape juices are Canadian grown.

Meat—Britain needs bacon and ham. Eat 50 per cent less and use beef, lamb, veal, poultry, liver and fish.

Milk—Can be freely used.

Sugar—There is plenty of sugar at present.

Vegetables—Use Canadian products in season. Store for winter use. Canned and dehydrated vegetables can be used in winter and are reasonably priced. Pickles and relishes dress up simple meals.

BUYING HINTS

1. Use Canadian foods in season when they are fresh and most reasonably priced.
2. Buy in as large quantities as can be stored.
3. Bulk foods are usually cheaper than packaged goods, but care in home storage is necessary.
4. Cheaper cuts of meat are as nutritious as steaks and chops; beef and pork liver are good.
5. Certain foods are cheaper at times—fresh fruits in summer, canned in winter. The price of eggs varies with production.
6. Watch war-time markets. Do not use those products Britain needs. The situation changes.
7. Read market reports in local newspapers.
8. Watch for sales, but be sure you are getting good value.
9. Keep nutritional values in mind in making your food purchases.
10. Buy by grade and buy the quality best suited to your needs.



DESIGNS FOR LEARNING

*"Travel opens the mind; but so does print;
and print is the cheapest mind opener
there is, and the best."*

— John Cotton Dana.

SEVEN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The opening of seven Community Schools in the Eastern Townships found large numbers of people turning out for them. By the end of the second week the registration was almost as high as the total attendance last year. It was just under 800 then. Four opening meetings were held, one in each of the counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton, and Richmond, and then the seven separate schools held three meetings of their own.

The large first meetings were well attended. In Compton and Sherbrooke Counties, Miss Agnes Macphail, former member of the Commons, and prominent in farm life, was the main speaker. Stanstead County had Ralph Noble, the Commissioner of Education for the State of Vermont. A panel of three prominent Township people, Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Prov. Sec'y of the Quebec Women's Institutes, Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee, Prin. A. B. Farquhar, opened the schools of Richmond County.

The seven schools are being run mainly by local committees, and upon their hard work rests their success. Each committee worked out plans for its own running and for its own courses. In all, some twenty-six different courses

are being given, with ten as the largest number given at any school. Even some of the courses on similar topics are being handled in different ways at different schools. The variety and type of program shows the keen interest of the many people involved, and speaks well for the efforts of the local committees.

In the next few meetings many well known speakers will have been heard, and by the time this reaches print many more will be in the offing. On the list now are: Hon. Geo. Hoadley whom many will remember as the interesting and vigorous speaker on public health; Walter F. Haskins, the newly elected Sec'y of the Can. Federation of Agriculture; Arthur Lismer, one of Canada's foremost artists, who visited the schools last year. Others included Brooke Claxton, M.P. and Lee Emerson, Speaker in the House of Representatives for Vermont.

Several who have already spoken are G. H. Penrose, Principal of Roslyn School, Montreal; Dr. C. A. Dawson, Head of the Dept. of Sociology at McGill; Mr. Harold Slocum of the State Dept. of Health, Vermont; and Dr. A. Thomas of the Quebec Ministry of Health.

FARM FORUMS

There is a great deal of activity in the Adult Education Office these days. Materials are being prepared for the National Farm Radio Forum. Elizabeth Hudson, whom many of you may have met, is looking up a lot of books and pamphlets, under the guidance of Alex Sim. She is trying to extract the main matter for this winter's programs.

Already in many counties there have been meetings of farmers to elect a county representative to the Quebec Farm Forum Council which was set up last June at Macdonald College, with P. D. MacArthur as the President. It is hoped that by the time this reaches print there will have been a provincial meeting of the Council, and plans laid for the activities of this winter.

AE

Lois Fahs who was in charge of Camp Macdonald in August, left the Townships many things to remember her by. These include a talk to the Sherbrooke Rotary Club, and a large booklet entitled "Games and Dances for the Community Schools". Lois is also the author of "Swing Your Partner", a compilation of Maritime dances, and has two other booklets in preparation. At present she is instructing at Williamianic State Teachers' College in Connecticut.

WOODLANDS ON OCTOBER 25TH

An all day farm conference is being held at the large home of John W. Ross in Woodlands. People in and around the Chateaugay Valley are invited to it. P. D. MacArthur of Howick, will be chairman; Rachel Woodburn, Howick teacher, the secretary; and Peter Nadeau, the agronomist at Huntingdon will assist in the work. D. T. McEwen of Ormstown is in charge of the program; he is being assisted by the Adult Study Group of Ormstown. The arrangements for the conference are being supervised by Roberta Jack of Chateaugay Basin, and Bob Reid, the agronomist of Hemmingford. N. April, the district agronomist is taking an active interest in the meeting.

The conference on October 25th will start at 9.30 in the morning and last throughout the day. Special speakers invited are Neil Morrison, of the C.B.C., Dr. W. H. Britain, and W. E. Haskins, Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Assistance is being given by the Rural Adult Education Service Staff. Alice Hutchison of the Service will lead the recreation.

Contacts have also been made with the Women's Institute and the district Teachers' Association. Further details of the conference will be announced later.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

This column will welcome comments or questions on the problems it deals with, or on others that arise in every normal home.

Behaviour and Physical Health

A small child howling, not from a bump or hurt, but in futile anger; quarrelling and bickering among a pair of youngsters usually happy; an ordinarily placid, easily handled child, irritable and full of "no's" and "I won't's"; an exasperated father's exclamatory, 'I don't know what has come over him' or 'I can't do a thing with him'; a mother's complaint, "She used to be so active and helpful and now she's as lazy as can be, — just lolls around and never offers to help at all". All these are warning signals, not necessarily that 'that child needs to be disciplined' but, more often, that that child needs to be watched and to have his health checked. So many behaviour problems have their roots in a child's physical condition.

A parent needs to be continually aware of the possible meaning of such signs of distress which children give without knowing the meaning themselves. Overfatigue, undernourishment, a slight digestive upset, the early stages of a cold or more serious illness — any of these — may be the cause. The mother who is sensitive and aware will catch, in time to prevent serious results, what the unobservant one would miss or make worse by quick judgement or drastic discipline.

Children need a larger amount of sleep than many of them get. Even the best cared-for often get surprisingly less than their health requires and the cumulative effect of this may not show immediately. Have you ever kept for a fortnight a careful and accurate record of how much sleep your child actually does get? Not just 'bed time' to 'rising bell' but from when he actually put out the light and settled down to when he woke up. Check this against the average amount needed for his age in your health publications. This is often revealing and always a valuable periodic check on his health routine.

The fall is a good time for a general physical check up anyway. Many parents have made this a regular part of their children's routine. Many school boards provide this annually. Some provide it too infrequently. It would be well for all parents of school children to discover what this health examination covers in their school district. In many cases it needs supplementing by tests and examination not now included, if it is to be thorough and complete.

The recent report of the Montreal Health Department on the examination of 69,795 school children, (Montreal Gazette, Sept. 24, 1941) showed 52.2% with physical defects. This ought to make us all more aware of the necessity and value of such thoroughness.

Do you know what your school board is legally responsible for doing—what it is permitted to do—and what it does? It would be well worth finding out.

References:

"Sleep", National Health Series, No. 105, Department of Pensions and Health, Daly Bldg., Ottawa.

"First Years At School" — Can. Welfare Council, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

"Periodical Health Examination" — Ministry of Health, 89 Notre Dame St. E., Montreal.

See also, Provincial School acts.

C.F.A.

(Continued from page 3)

it was the spirit of revolt against bad buying conditions and poor prices, touched off by the bacon-butter sparks, which has built the Federation.

In the organization now, are grouped several hundred thousand farmers, a good percentage of Canada's 700,000 of them; the strength of this mighty voice has accomplished things for agriculture which would not have been done otherwise. So far, so good. The mightiest problems facing farmers are still to be solved, and it will take a strongly organized Federation of active intelligent people to solve them.

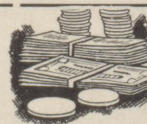
The Federation now has an office at Ottawa, where its national secretary, Walter E. Haskins can bring the voice of agriculture to the attention of Parliament. Haskins is the man who, back in the winter of '35, sent out the letters calling for a show of interest in national farm organization. Herb Hannam, long active in the United Farmers of Ontario, is the President of the Federation.

These men, and the countless others who work with them, realize that Canadian agriculture is a war industry, and that because of this, there must be a national plan so that farming can go on in healthy efficient manner. They urged that the fundamental nature of food and land and farm people be recognized; this means a fair balance between agriculture, labor, and industry, a systematic marketing program for home and abroad, a production program that will be shaped to the needs of the marketing one, and the recognition of the two-price policy, one which will create a proper balance between the cost of living and that of production, even tho it may be necessary to have a lower export price.

Yes, today, farmers all over, have a national voice. They are speaking their minds and planning for action to solve the deep-rooted troubles. Alone, not one could do it, together, thousands of them can. And they are on the march.

What about you? Will you speak up — or just mumble yes?

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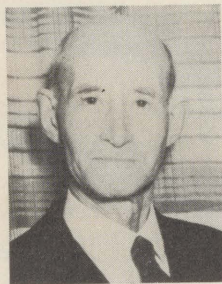


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL MERIT AWARDS



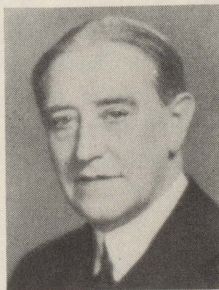
Mr. Beaulieu.

which included many of the Government officials.

Mr. George Beaulieu of Lennoxville won the coveted gold medal, ranking highest in the scoring over a field of 31 contestants. Mr. Beaulieu was unable to receive his award in person, being confined to bed with a mild attack of "grippe" but was ably represented by Mrs. Beaulieu, who accepted the medal on behalf of her husband. One of Mr. Beaulieu's sons (he has 10 sons and 2 daughters) thanked the Prime Minister in his father's behalf.

The gold medal in the "amateur farmer" class was won by G. H. Montgomery, K.C. In awarding the medal Mr. Godbout paid tribute to the work of the so-called "amateurs" whose keen interest in farming, and their ability to farm well, bring results which are of benefit to agriculture generally.

Mr. S. J. Mackie of Sweetsburg led the 77 winners of silver medals with a total of 929 points. Some of the other leaders in this section of the competition were:



Mr. Montgomery.

J. A. Eccles, Sweetsburg	928	points
H. Poulin, Mont St. Gregoire	917 1/2	"
P. Audet, Moe's River	911 1/2	"
S. Lord, St. John	910	"
R. Chagnon, St. Dominique	906	"
J. E. Bourgeois, St. Ours	905	"
D. Bolduc, Compton	904	"
Geo. Fortier, Chambly Basin	903 1/2	"

Contestants making less than 850 points qualified for bronze medals. Fifty-seven of these were awarded, and among the leaders were:

Ernest Jacob, Ste. Victoire	849.	points
Robert Verrier, St. Cyrille	848.7	"
A. Lafond, St. Majorique	848.5	"
Nap. Cloutier, St. Hermenegilde	848.2	"
Adrien Jodoin, Vercheres	848.	"
Josephat Bourque, St. Pie	847.5	"
Paul Dansereau, Vercheres	847.	"

Leaders in Agriculture Honoured

At a banquet given by the Department, in honour of the medallists, leaders in the agricultural life of the province were honoured with the decoration of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, the highest award which the Provincial Department of Agriculture can bestow. Those so honoured this year were: Hon. Emile Moreau, M.L.C.; Dean W. H. Brittain of Macdonald College; G. H. Payton, New York representative of the Sugar Producers' Co-operative; C. Vaillancourt, Caisse Populaire president; Mrs. C. E. Petch, past president of the W.I.; Mrs. Chas. Gagné, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière; Miss E. Leblanc, Ottawa; Rev. M. Labrecque, a priest working in the colonization districts; Prof. Sirois, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière; Prof. Toupin, Oka; George Maheux, Provincial Entomologist; J. A. Proulx, Chief of the agronomic service; P. N. April, director of the Ste. Martine school; J. A. McClary, one-time director of the experimental farm at Lennoxville; Dr. J. H. Vigneault; J. N. Bernier; Abbé Couture, Abitibi. In presenting the awards, the Prime Minister made graceful tribute to the role each recipient had played in furthering the cause of agriculture in this province.

Mr. Godbout congratulated all the winners. Their presence, he said, was evidence that they were all men keenly interested in making a success of their vocation. He urged them to keep improving their farms, reminding them that on them depends the future of the province and of the country. He warned that the period after the war would be a difficult one and expressed his conviction that the farmers of Quebec would face the problems of the coming years realistically. The Lieutenant Governor added his congratulations to those of Mr. Godbout.

A Splendid Provincial Exhibition

In all the departments at Quebec's Provincial Exhibition this year, the entries were large. The barns were full of livestock and we did not see a single empty cage in the poultry building. In the stables were more horses than could be accommodated comfortably. All the space in the industrial building was filled with the commercial displays, and the exhibit of the Department of Agriculture, in which the dairy industry was emphasized, was even better than usual.

A feature, new to the Provincial show, was a special bacon hog competition followed by an auction sale, the purpose of the competition being to encourage hog producers to breed high quality animals. Canada Packers bought the grand champion from its owner, Jos. Boucher of St. Ambroise, for 25 cents a pound. Wilsil's paid 20 cents for the winning pen of 3. All 18 lots, almost 200 hogs, were sold quickly at prices ranging from 15¼ to 20 cents.

Livestock

French Canadians led the show in numbers, followed by Ayreshires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns in that order. French Canadians made the best showing ever seen at Quebec, with the Deschambault Farm winning most of the awards. The Trappist Fathers of St. Romuald, however, had the reserve senior and grand champion.

Gilbert Macmillan judged a fine group of Ayreshires, which included a few more entries than last year. P. D. McArthur was not showing, his herd having gone to the C.N.E. at Toronto this year.



Harry Strohmeyer preparing to photograph a group of winners

The senior and grand champion awards went to Ulric Deschamps of Repentigny on Meadow Shade Aspiration, as did the junior female championship. The Quebec General Hospital showed the reserve junior and senior and reserve grand champion bulls while the Provincial Dairy School had all the female championships except the junior. First awards in the group classes went to the Dairy School and to U. Deschamps. Bayonne Recorder was junior champion bull for A. Lavallée of Berthierville.

There were fewer Holsteins out to be placed by judge Carr than usual, but quality was good. Raymonde Silencer

was senior and grand champion for A. Paquet, repeating last year's win; Paquet also had the junior champion in Des Rapides George Silencer, Reserve junior was Montvic Rag Apple Master for Brown Corporation and reserve senior and grand was Hay's King Rag Apple for W. Verville.

A. Paquet also showed two champion females: senior and grand championships were awarded to Jeannette Canary DeKol, with reserve honours going to Ladoga Dewdrop Sylvia. Brown Corporation's Brown's Johanna Pabst was junior champion.

Jerseys

E. W. Smith of Danville did well with Jerseys, having senior and grand champion on Grayburn Sybil's Observer 2nd, the grand champion female on Silver Annie, and also took the junior championship on Silver Annie 4th. R. Fafard from St. Cuthbert won the junior and reserve junior male championships and reserve grand female. Fafard also won junior herd and get of sire: Smith won the remainder of the group classes.

Shorthorns

The Shorthorn classes were attractive, and the major awards were fairly evenly divided between H. B. Norris of Georgeville and George R. Mooney & Son of Inverness. Norris had senior, grand, and reserve junior male champions and junior and grand champion female. Mooney had the junior and reserve senior and grand champion males and won three of the four group classes, Norris taking the fourth. W. G. Learmonth of Inverness won in the get of sire class, had the winner in the class for bulls born between May and August 1940, and placed well up in most of the other classes.

Sheep and Horses

J. H. Couture won both ram and sheep championships in Leicesters and also showed the best flock. All the firsts and championships in Shropshires went to Slack Bros., Waterloo, and P. Lacasse's Oxfords won over those of A. Denis in all their classes. H. G. Snaden and Slack Bros. were the only breeders showing Cheviots, and Snaden won all classes in this breed and also in Southdowns. A. Lavallée had the only Hampshires at the show.

Belgians, Canadian and Percherons were all well represented; the number of entries taxed the stable accommodations to the limit. Hon. Adelard Godbout's Boulot de Gambermont was judged grand champion Belgian stallion and Mr. Godbout had also the junior champion and the grand champion mares. E. C. Budge from St. Genevieve won both group classes and three other firsts.

T. Cleland, St. Hermas, showed the best Clydesdales, and the Provincial Dairy had both the Canadian champions. The Percherons stallions were headed by Artill, a National Breweries owned horse, and Vercheres Stock Farm had the best mare.

Pontiac Autumn Fairs

LARGE CROWDS AT SHAWVILLE

PERFECT weather favoured the Shawville Fair on September 18-20th and brought out an excellent crowd to see a well-balanced and very creditable exhibition.

With an extensive mid-way, spirited races on both afternoons, keen competition in nearly all stock classes and a fine horse show in the evening there was plenty to keep the interest of everyone who came.

Outstanding event among the cattle men was the "Black & White" Day on Friday promoted by the Holstein-Friesian Association with Fieldman Lajoie in charge. This brought out 70 head of this increasingly popular breed from the herds of Norval Kilgour & son; J. A. Kilgour, Clarence J. Brownlee & Son, T. A. Harris, J. C. Jamieson, Edwin Perie, A. O. Stark and Leonard Horner.

The ribbons were fairly well distributed between the breeders by Robert Holtby of Fort Perry, Ontario — with the largest share going to Norval Kilgour and C. J. Brownlee.

Junior Champion Bull was Kilgour's Strathbound Johanna Burke while Female Junior and Grand Champion was Strathbound Pabst Segis from the same herd.

C. J. Brownlee took senior and Grand Champion Bull with Spruceheaven Farm Pinner and Female Senior Champion with Beauty Rag Apple Mercena.

Ayreshire Competition Keen

Many fine entries came from the Ayreshires herds of S. W. McKechnie and Geo. T. Dagg and Son. The McKechnie herd took 30 first prize.

Dagg won the Grand Championship with his yearling bull Barnholm Top Hope and Female Grand Championship with Barnholm Top Grade Lily 6, as well as 20 other red ribbons.

In the calf classes, Douglas McKechnie won the Grand Championship with E. A. Harris taking the reserve, while three McKechnie boys Douglas, Laurie and Ronald won the first three places in the calf club contest.

J. R. McDowell's Shorthorns and Melvin Young's Jerseys were outstanding in their classes.

Horse Show Fine Display

Competition in the heavy horse classes was particularly strong and some fine turnouts were shown. The evening horse show on Friday drew a large and enthusiastic crowd.

The entries in sheep and hogs were light and not up to the standard that might be expected in a district so well adapted to their production.

The Shawville Boys Band provided lively music during the afternoons and at the Horse Show.

QUYON HAS GOOD FAIR

President Gervais O'Reilly of the Quyon Agricultural Society reports a very satisfactory fair held on September 8, 9, 10. Rain spoiled the track for the harness races but the weather on the fair days was good and the attendance encouraging. There was an excellent show with the exhibit of horses outstanding. The Poultry show was the largest ever, crowding the new building to capacity.

The School Fair held in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition was a great success.

ATTENDANCE SMALL AT CHAPEAU

On one of the most beautiful Fair sites in the province the Agricultural Society of Chapeau held its 67th Annual Exhibition on September 16-18th. Against the background of autumn colouring on the banks of the Ottawa River a good crowd made merry on the closing day of the fair. Interest centred in the drawing match which was superintended by Agronomist Bert Dalton, and won by J. E. McCool with Gerald Hayes second.

I. P. Cahill, the veteran Secretary Treasurer and J. B. Donnelly, this year's President, had arranged a good prize list but exhibits were smaller than usual. Displays of produce were fairly good but entries in the stock classes were down.

We published a picture last month of the bull calf, Burnside Victory Loan, being sold at the Burnside sale in aid of the Howick Red Cross. Donald Black, M.P., the buyer, won his class with him at the C.N.E. against 7 other entries.



1. Keen Competition in Heavy Horses at Shawville. 2. Douglas, Lawrie and Ron McKechnie with winning calves. 3. Calves Being Judged by S. Boily.

Finals in the Junior Judging Competitions Bring 28 Teams to Ste. Annes



Left, the winning dairy team. Centre, the Ayreshire class puzzled some of the boys. Right, winners in the swine judging. Albert Desrosiers, shown with the winners, coached both teams.

Almost 60 young breeders had a busy two days at Macdonald College on September 24 and 25, judging cattle and hogs in the finals of the calf and swine clubs' annual judging competition. This contest, which is usually held during the Sherbrooke Fair, brought together the winning teams of all the district competitions which have been held earlier all over the province, to determine which teams would represent Quebec at the Dominion event which will be staged early in November at Toronto.

Messrs. L. Chaput and P. A. Bernard from St. Pie de Bagot made the highest team score of the 18 dairy teams represented, and the team of H. P. Dugas and J. P. Belisle, St. Guillaume, won over 9 other swine teams. R. Vinet and D. Besner from Vaudreuil came second in the dairy teams, followed by Joe Carr and Bill Tannahill of Huntingdon. R. McKechnie and I. Brownlee, Shawville, placed sixth. Teams from St. Damase and from St. Odilon placed second and third in the swine judging. Both the winning teams had been coached by A. Desrosiers, Federal agronomists, and by D. Fortier and J. B. Millette of the Provincial service.

The Boiley cup for highest individual score in the dairy group was won by P. A. Bernard, and Jos. Lacasse, St. Clair, was the winner of a cup for swine judging offered by "Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs." Albert Desrosiers was represented with the Sir Henry Thornton cup for having coached the winning teams.

During the first day of the contest the dairy teams judged a class of Jerseys at Maxwellton Farm, Baie d'Urfe, a class of Ayreshires and one of Holsteins at Macdonald College. The swine teams judged bacon hogs at the College in the morning, then went to Montreal to judge at the Canada Packers' plant.

The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, was a guest at the banquet held on the 24th, where the awards were made, and added his congratulations to those of the representatives of the two governments and of the college who were also present. Mr. Gardiner gave some

striking figures to convince the young farmers who were present of the importance of their contribution to the war effort. During the last year of the last war, he said, Britain bought, from all over the world, 750 million pounds of pork products. In the coming year, 600 million pounds will be sent from Canada alone. In other words, Canada will supply Britain next year with almost as much pork as she got from the whole world 23 years ago.

The Minister felt that these boys were not interested in farming only to make money; they were making farming a way of life, and were helping greatly toward winning the war.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture was officially represented by Mr. J. A. Proulx, head of the agronomic service. He hoped that these contests would make the contestants realize the necessity of furthering their education, and urged all of them, if it was any way possible, to enroll in one of Quebec's many agricultural schools.

An idea of the numbers of young farmers' clubs in Canada was given by Mr. McLaurin, Dominion Secretary. There are roughly 47,000 club members, 18,000 of whom are members of livestock clubs, and of these there are about 3,800 in Quebec.

Arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. J. P. Fleury who was assisted by the agronomes and other government officials.

A War Savings Plan for Farmers

The Provincial War Savings Committee, with the approval of Mr. Godbout, has evolved a plan to help farmers to contribute regularly to War Savings. Arrangements have been made with the dairies and butter and cheese factories for them to hold back from the milk cheques of any farmer who may request them to do so, a portion which will be sent to Ottawa to be applied to the purchase of War Savings Certificates. The certificates will be mailed direct to every farmer contributing, and forms of application may be obtained from the factories.

HEAVY STOCK PREDOMINATE AT HUNTINGDON

Threatening weather affected the attendance at the opening of the Huntingdon Fair but a good crowd turned out on the final day to see a creditable and comprehensive display of the produce and stock of the district.

Features of the show were the opening parade led by the pipers and drummers from Apple Hill, Ontario, and the Military Demonstration staged by men of the Chateauguay Military (Basic) Training Centre. There was also an outstanding increase in the display of vegetables over previous years and the fruit — due perhaps to the earlier season — was more colourful than usual.

Among the stock, the dairy cattle section predominated with 80 Ayrshires, 76 Jerseys, 70 Holsteins and three herds of Shorthorns exhibited. This makes a notable increase in Jerseys for this district. The horse classes were well filled and maintained a high standard. Four of the National Breweries' "Black Horses" led the Percherons.

Entries in Sheep and Swine were at a very low ebb and the poultry exhibit was also small.

The Kiwanis Calf Club Shield was worn by Joe Carr.

THE FEED PROBLEM

Fred Preasant of Toronto Elevators, Ltd., has been appointed controller of feed grains under the Agricultural Supplies Board, Mr. Gardiner announced recently. This appointment is part of a plan to meet an unprecedented shortage of feed in Eastern Canada.

As another step in helping to meet the stringent feed situation the government will pay one-third of the freight charges on all feed grains moved east from the head of the lakes when it is shown that they will be distributed for feed purposes under authority of the controller.

The third step, announced some time ago, is the licensing of all exports.

New Feed Officer Appointed

Mr. David Hunter has been appointed Feed Officer of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and was one of the speakers who addressed the members of the Dairy and Swine Clubs at Macdonald College. Mr. Hunter, whose main task is that of creating a better understanding between the feed dealer and the farmer, pointed out that there were many ways in which the farmer could co-operate and assist in overcoming the shortage of certain feeds and in controlling prices. Chief among these suggestions were the following: buy in larger quantities or in bulk and arrange for your own delivery to the farm; pay cash to avoid interest charges; consider possible substitutes.

In the latter connection he pointed out that the lack of a market for flour outside Great Britain would reduce the amount of bran available for feed. He suggested beet pulp as a substitute. The importance of taking special care of bags, which today have a value of from 4 to 10 cents each, was emphasized.

Quebec Winners at Toronto

P. D. McArthur, R. R. Ness and Sons and T. B. Macaulay were Quebec's standard bearers at the C.N.E. this fall. Macaulay's Holsteins won for their owner two special prizes, one for the exhibitor winning the most prize money, and one for the exhibitor winning the most prize money on animals of his own breeding. Macaulay was to the front in the group classes, winning first place for senior herd, get of sire, progeny of dam and breeder's graded herd. He had reserve senior and grand champion female and placed first in the 2 year old bull class.

Ness showed the winner in various of the Ayreshire classes; graded herd, senior get of sire, progeny of dam, senior heifer, dry cows, senior yearling and had reserve senior and grand champion female on Burnside Top Grade's Darling. They also showed the reserve junior champion female.

Cherry Bank Winter Royal was senior and grand champion for P. D. McArthur, who also showed the reserve junior champion male, junior champion female, and won both senior calf classes. He also placed first in the junior get of sire and the junior herd classes.

Pomological Society Holds Annual Meeting

Almost 400 people attended the summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society at Frelighsburg to visit the orchards of the growers in that area and to hear discussions by prominent pomologists. Dr. Hill of the C.E.F. told of the efforts being made to control the magnesium deficiency which exists in the Frelighsburg soil, efforts which so far have met with little success. M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist, described experiments that had been tried to change trees which normally bear every other year into annual bearers. Reducing the amount of blossom by thinning the blossoms by hand, or by spraying them off, had given a certain amount of temporary result, but experience showed that this method was not practical for general use.



Mrs. Beaulieu receiving her husband's medal from the Lieutenant Governor.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

RECORD ENROLLMENT

We predicted on this page last month that registration would be about the same as last year. We were wrong. Registration will be much larger this year in both degree courses. During the last few weeks applications have been pouring in and we will have the largest first year classes, both in Agriculture and in Household Science, for 20 years. There are 37 on the list to take first year B.Sc. (Agr.) and 35 for B.H.S. Some of the laboratories are crowded, but arrangements have been made to put on extra classes so that every student will have a place to work.

MILITARY TRAINING

Authoritative information was received last month about the military training programme. All students who are registered for courses which lead to a degree or a diploma must do 6 hours of training a week, to a total of 110 hours for the session; at the end of the year they will all go to camp for a fortnight. Unless some drastic change in the recruiting system has to be made, no student who is getting his training at a college or university will be called up for service until he has completed the course for which he is registered. Partial students are not eligible to take military training. Uniforms, boots, and all the necessary equipment will be supplied and the C.O.T.C. officers will be in charge of the work.

WOMEN STUDENTS WILL ALSO TRAIN

The women students at the college have not been left out of the training programmes. All students who did not attend the training courses last year will take physical training and first aid. Students who took these courses last year will not be required to repeat them but may choose from the following: Red Cross Home Nursing, Emergency Feeding, Motor Mechanics, Nutrition. The Nutrition course is compulsory for School for Teachers students. There will also be a detachment of the Canadian Red Cross Society at the College.

NEW HONOURS FOR THE DEAN

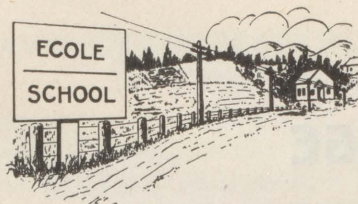
Dean Brittain recently added another to the long list of honours and decorations which he holds. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to agriculture in this province the Provincial Government has named him Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit. In Quebec recently in the presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and after an introduction by the Prime Minister, the medal of the Order was presented by the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Mathewson.



Mr. Godbout enumerated Dr. Brittain's qualifications, remarking that the particular field in which he is so intensely interested at the present time, that of adult education and the preparation of the public to face the problems of the post-war period, is of the utmost importance to the country.

DR. BRUNT EARNS ORDER OF SCHOLASTIC MERIT

Dr. Brunt is another of our staff whose services to the cause of education have been recognized in official circles. The gold medal and diploma of the Order of Scholastic Merit is reserved for those teachers who have given at least 20 years of service, have taken advanced degrees or diplomas and who, through their writings or administrative ability, have made distinguished contributions to education. It is the highest award which the Department of Education can bestow, and all who know Dr. Brunt will agree that no one more worthy could have been chosen. The award was made at the annual Teachers' Convention in Montreal.



SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND VIEWPOINTS



Educators Meet at Macdonald College

Representatives from widely separated parts of the province met at Macdonald College on September 18th to attend the twelfth annual meeting of the Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards. The delegates were officially welcomed to the college by Dean Brittain, who paid tribute to the interest taken in educational affairs by members of the Association, who represent the bodies directly charged with the administration of our schools. He dwelt upon the supreme importance in a democracy of the existence of voluntary agencies co-operating in their functions and provinces and of the necessity for all organizations and individuals concerned in the educational process to make a real effort to relate their work one to the other. He emphasized the fact that frequent contact was necessary in order to achieve this.

College Department Visited

At the close of the morning session a visit was paid to the McGill Travelling Library which is now administered from the College; Miss Languedoc, the librarian, explained in detail how the library was operated. Many of the guests were interested to learn that sets of forty books which include reading material suitable for children of all ages will be sent to a school for four months at a cost of only \$2.00. Other departments of the College, and the student residences, were visited during the afternoon, following which tea was served at Glenadale, the staff club.

At the business sessions of the meeting matters of vital importance to the work of Protestant education were discussed. Particular emphasis was placed on the question of the establishment of larger units of administration; another problem which claimed the attention of the delegates was that of the pupil who leaves school before his education is completed. Means of holding the interest of such students, and creating the desire to remain longer at school, were debated.

Banquet Closes Session

Dr. Malcomm Campbell and Dr. W. P. Percival were the principal speakers at the evening banquet, at which were present Dean Laird, Dr. Brittain, and several members of the Protestant Committee. Dr. Campbell stressed the responsibility of the teacher in building character and emphasized the need, particularly in times like these, of inspiring in children truly Christian ideals.

Dr. Percival pointed to the great improvement taking

place in school buildings in the province, and urged the delegates to take every opportunity to improve and modernize their school premises. He also alluded to the present shortage of trained teachers in the province and held out little hope for any improvement in the near future in this situation. He also mentioned the fact that Grade XII standing would be required in future for entrance to the Intermediate class of the School for Teachers, and warned that provision for making this advanced instruction available in the schools would be a problem facing the school boards. Mrs. A. F. Byers, a member of the Protestant Committee, and Mr. C. J. Fraser, President of the P.A.P.T., also spoke briefly.

Officers for Next Year

Mr. Harry W. Jones, Bedford and Mr. A. R. Meldrum, Shawinigan Falls, were re-elected President and Secretary respectively. Other officers elected for the coming year were: Hon. President, Dr. C. L. Brown, Ayer's Cliff; Vice-President, Chas. Slack, Waterloo.

The executive committee will comprise Messrs. R. L. Stevenson, A. Whitehead, Dr. Stalker, O. E. Simons, and D. C. Harris.

New Laws Requested

At its September meeting, the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education unanimously requested the Government to enact the following Bills into law at the next session of the Legislature:

- (1) An Act respecting Protestant Central School Boards in certain counties.
- (2) An Act enabling women to serve on school boards.
- (3) An Act to authorize a grant to McGill University in respect to the training of teachers at Macdonald College.
- (4) A Bill to provide for compulsory education for Protestant children aged 6-15 inclusively.
- (5) A Bill to establish one Central School Board for the whole Island of Montreal and to make a grant to it of \$800,000 in the first year.

Many of these Acts have been requested in previous years. If they do not become law, the fault certainly does not lie with the Protestant Committee.

There is no question about the value of a mulch to protect strawberry plantations during the winter. This is particularly necessary after a season in which the plants did not run well, and the early runner plants were late in rooting down due to dryness of the surface soil.

The chief purpose of a mulch is to prevent repeated freezing and thawing, or heaving the soil, which may injure or break the roots of the plants. A mulch also protects the plants against very cold weather, and lessens the drying action of winter winds. It also helps to hold moisture in the soil, checks weed growth, keeps the soil cool in the berry season and keeps the berries clean.

The old practice of putting a mulch on after the ground is frozen is not good. It is easier to do it then, but it is often too late to give proper protection. The best time to mulch is early in November, before the first freezing weather. Clean dry straw, free from grain and weed seeds, is the best material and should be put on about two inches deep. Do not use old hay, wet straw or strawy manure; this material will not spread evenly and may mat and smother the plants.

Keep an abundance of fresh drinking water before hens at all times and see that mash hoppers and containers of grit, shell, and bone-meal are kept free of litter or dirt, so that the birds can feed freely.

WANTED

Reliable, capable, experienced farmer to operate medium size general farm situated 17 miles North of Quebec City in English speaking community. Specialty, poultry and swine.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS. \$50.00 per month with increases depending on results, free use of certain farm products, house and all modern conveniences provided. References required. If interested, apply to: Box No. 23, Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que.

THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: Under what conditions do potatoes keep best?

Answer: Potatoes keep best in a dark place where the relative humidity is high, ninety percent or more, and where the temperature of potatoes is between thirty-six degrees and forty-two degrees Fahrenheit. The actual freezing temperature of potatoes is twenty-nine degrees Fahrenheit, but between twenty-nine and thirty-six degrees Fahrenheit the tubers may become sweet and will not keep any better than at higher temperature. Temperatures above forty-two degrees Fahrenheit induce sprouting.

Potatoes in moderate quantities will keep well if stored directly on a dirt floor in an ordinary cool house cellar, at a temperature below forty-two degrees Fahrenheit. Unless a floor is likely to become wet, concrete floors are not necessary for the storage of potatoes for farm use.

Question: What can be done about blackberries that string along the ground?

Answer: Remove all the old canes immediately after they have fruited. Head back the new canes, which should be trained to a trellis when they reach a height of from 2 to 2½ feet. During the summer hoe out all new shoots which spring up. The following spring remove all weak and slender canes so that the canes are about 10 inches apart.

The output of maple products, in Canada during the 1941 season was less than ¾ that of 1940; the total production of sugar and syrup, in terms of syrup, is estimated at 2,276,400 gallons. Average prices were higher than at any time in the past 10 years. With a small carry-over than usual, demand was brisk and the bulk of the crop moved easily at prices well above those of 1940.

No. 1

MIRACLE BILL SAYS



"I just got another letter.

It's from a man who has a flock of sixty-eight Barred Rock pullets. He fed 'em **Ogilvie Miracle Laying Mash** when they were eighteen weeks old. At twenty weeks they were laying well—that was in October. And they kept it up until the middle of July, when he gave them a rest. He says this flock laid one hundred percent on six successive days, and didn't go below seventy eight percent until March. But even so, in March and April they laid sixty-nine percent. And what's more, he picked four of these pullets at random in February and entered them in a winter poultry show—one of the big ones. In the production class they took two first prizes, a second prize and a third prize. Well, now . . . that's one of the best cases I've come across yet . . . even my friend Joe MacDermott hasn't come up to that. And it sure does say a lot for **Ogilvie Miracle Laying Mash**. It makes me feel good

to hear that other folks are profiting with Miracle Feeds."



**MAKE IT
PAY**

THE "MIRACLE" WAY

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Company, Limited 41-19

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

The first fall frost wasn't as early as it is sometimes but it was a hard one. There was no warning nip to get people scurrying, just the real thing right off. Still, it was an early year so perhaps more corn than usual was safely in the silos. The leaves are fast putting on their fall display of colour and can serve for a drouth-breaker to get soon they'll be coming down. Even they are to be salvaged in some places. Hay balers are suggested as efficient for the job. The leaves will go into composts to grow more crops. That's why forests maintain themselves, they return part of the fertility they have taken from the soil each year, just as the good livestock farmer does.

It doesn't seem as if even woodland could have maintained enough water supply for satisfactory growth this year. Of course it can conserve what does come but it can't save what it doesn't get. This summer there was none except for a few showers when people were trying to dry their hay and grain. With that job finished and the season for lawn socials over, I don't know what can serve for a drouth-breaker to get us some rain before the ground freezes. Those who are already drawing water, and many others, are worrying about their winter water supply. Our own has given no trouble as yet but almost every crop we harvest reminds us that it has been a dry year. Our corn, Algonquin hybrid, was good but more rain would have meant more ears still. The potato crop is small with a brand new type of rot. Perhaps this is our fault because we bought ordinary seed. For years we have bought certified seed or used our own grown from such seed. Whether or not the seed was to blame, we have still more respect for the certified.

Speaking of ears on the corn, there would have been more anyway if the raccoons hadn't dined on so many. There must have been a drove of coon coats on the hoof there and have been for some years. We don't mind feeding livestock we can get income from, but

we hate to have them eating and wasting fodder for no good end. As soon as the corn is cut they disappear before the fur is prime. Another animal problem was a mechanically-minded mouse that became interested in the family auto. At that it may have only been trying to steal a ride to the community school to study motor mechanics, nutrition or maybe sewing so it could repair any holes it made. Probably it wouldn't have been welcomed though. At least I'm glad it didn't get into the Farm Forum and get the idea of organizing all the mice and rats. That's one group of citizens that are quite strong enough without organization.

I'd like to see the farmers get along faster with organization, though. Miss MacPhail had the right idea when she told one Community School that other organized groups would oppose an attempt to reach parity by bringing other prices down to the farm level. That's the logical solution, in my opinion, but farmers will have to be strong enough to apply pressure to get it done. That's why farm organizations follow the rest in merely hollering for more money for their goods. They should form a picket line to prevent other groups getting increases that will nullify any advance in farm income. Until we get the others tied down, we can't catch them. They will stay one jump ahead of us until they get so high up, they get dizzy and fall. Then they'll push us down ahead of them. If we could get them stopped, we might be able to catch up and then point out the wisdom of all going down a bit together. However, we can't let them stabilize prices with us way behind, as Miss MacPhail also said.

Well, the County Fair and the School Fair are over but there is still the ploughing match.

In view of the smaller Canadian apple crop this year and of the large orders that have been received from England for both fresh and processed apples, no large-scale advertising campaign will be undertaken this year.





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Use Rapid-Flo Filters to get the scrupulously clean milk that pays highest prices.



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Rapid-Flo Disks filter more milk in less time without clogging—and time is money!



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Rapid-Flo Filter Disks cost less than one cent per can. It's a small investment for cleaner milk.

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LIMITED MONTREAL*

Frequently accidents occur in the handling of safe or gentle bulls that could have been prevented had a bull pen been a part of the dairyman's equipment. Bull pens provide exercise that will frequently keep old bulls in service much longer, provide a safety factor that every dairyman is interested in and make an easier job of taking care of unruly or old sires. They should be considered by every dairyman for his own farm.

FARM NOTES

Gas Engine Trouble

The engine was a small upright stationary engine bought second hand, the dealer assuring the purchaser that the machine had run not more than a hundred hours. But it pumped oil so badly that it used almost as much oil as it did fuel. Removing the piston showed that the oil return holes in the lower piston ring groove had been plugged by the insertion of rivets carefully burred to prevent them coming out. These were punched out as this was the only thing amiss; the cylinder was perfect, the rinks like new and the valves in good shape. However, the combustion chamber, outlet ports and valve heads were covered with more than an eighth of an inch of carbon. This was removed and the engine reassembled. Smoking immediately stopped and the engine has since worked splendidly. It was the best demonstration of the value of the slotted "oil ring" and oil return holes in gas engines we have ever seen. What we should like to know now is, why were the oil return holes plugged up?

* * *

In dairying communities there are farmers who are very successful while there are those who barely make a living. These varying degrees of success or failure can not be explained by difference in soils or market conditions, but must depend on the efficiency with which the man in question handles his business principally through keeping a check on his cows.

A workshop is an essential part of every well-regulated farm. It pays for itself many times over every year. There are some jobs that must, of course, be done by a professional workman, but a great many of the simpler repairs can be made by a handy man who has the tools.

* * *

A good sire is the beginning of a good herd; a bad one is the end of any herd.

Sowing vegetables in the fall

Seeds of some vegetables may be sown in the fall to produce an early crop in the spring. Sowing must, however, be done late enough — the last week in October or the first week in November — so that the seeds will not germinate until spring warmth starts them into growth.

Early leaf and head lettuce and radishes have been produced by broadcasting a mixture of lettuce and radish seed. Pulling the leaf lettuce and radishes leaves room for the rest of the lettuce to head up. Marked success has been obtained with fall-planted parsnips and trials indicate that onions can also be successfully fall seeded.

Ordinary good garden soil is satisfactory, as long as it will not be washed away by run-off water in the spring. A good blanket of snow, which will not thaw too fast, will protect the seeds.

* * *

Whitewash may be made durable, hard, glossy, and practically waterproof by the addition of salt, alum and sulphite of zinc. Such a mixture is good for both interior and exterior use. To make it, 1 bushel (62 pounds) of quicklime is slaked in 12 gallons of hot water. Before using strain this paste through a fine screen. Then another solution is made up of the following: 1 pound of sulphite of zinc, 1 pound of alum, 2 pounds of salt, dissolved in 2 gallons of boiling water. These two solutions are then mixed together, and two gallons of skimmed milk are added. Also molasses will give the whitewash more penetrating power. Use one pint of molasses to five gallons of whitewash. Keep the mixture thoroughly stirred while applying.

* * *

Always drive the tractor at speeds slow enough to insure safety, especially when driving over rough ground or near ditches. The hazard of overturning the tractor increases four times when speed is doubled.

No. 2

MIRACLE BILL SAYS



My neighbours nicknamed me Miracle Bill because I'm always bragging about what swell results I get from **Ogilvie "Miracle" Dairy and Poultry Feeds**. Now I saw in a farm paper a while back that we ought to produce more milk to help Canada's war effort. But I got to thinking that it would take us a long time to do that if we start raising more cows . . . a couple of years maybe. So I figured that it is up to us to make the cows we have give more milk. We could do that right soon if we feed up our herds on **Ogilvie "Miracle" Dairy Feed**. Man alive, how that does make cows work overtime! Of course I only have average stock on my place . . . no record breakers. But even those cows are beating better breeds that get ordinary feeds, because I'm giving them **Ogilvie "Miracle" Dairy Feed**. It costs a little more—but the extra milk more than pays for it. Yes sir, the feed in those dotted bags sure pay their way.



**MAKE IT
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THE "MIRACLE" WAY

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Why Take the Macdonald College Journal?

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- BECAUSE it is the official organ through which government policies, bonuses and activities are announced. This is a very special benefit to English speaking farmers.
- BECAUSE it is recognised as the official organ by the Women's Institutes of Quebec and has a special section devoted to the activities connected with the farm home.
- BECAUSE it contains information on the problems of marketing, co-operative activities and the rural school.
- BECAUSE it keeps you posted on Farm Radio Forum News.
- BECAUSE it is a vital part of the Rural Adult Education Service. Information on Community Schools, Travelling Libraries and broadcasts are announced through the Journal.
- BECAUSE there is something in the Journal for every member of the farm family.
- BECAUSE it is YOUR Journal.

Subscribe now to the Macdonald College Journal and help us keep up this work on your behalf.

THE EDITORS.

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—a farmer.

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—a College President.

"The size of the type... makes it very easy to read and the magazine itself is of a size that is easily handled"

—an editor.

"I read every word of it."

—a Professor's wife.

"I have found it very interesting and full of information."

—a farmer.

"That was good news from the Department of Agriculture the last Journal brought."

—a farmer.

"I find reading the Journal an excellent way to keep posted on rural problems."

—a bank Manager.

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—a government official.

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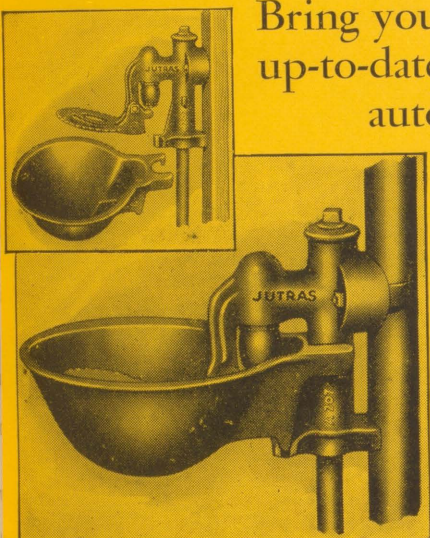
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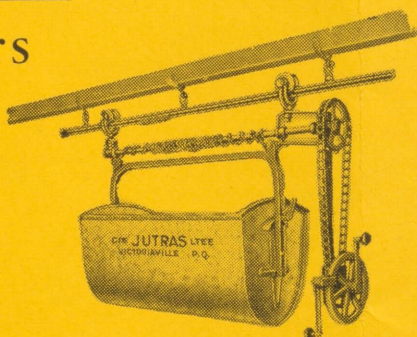
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In whatever condition your barn may be, you will find it very profitable to have a litter carrier "JUTRAS" put in. On top of keeping 75% of the fertilizing value in the manure it will save you trouble and time. The carrier is very strongly built and its mechanism is both plain and simple. It is watertight and has a two-de pouring action. It is really the most up-to-date and most practical little carrier.

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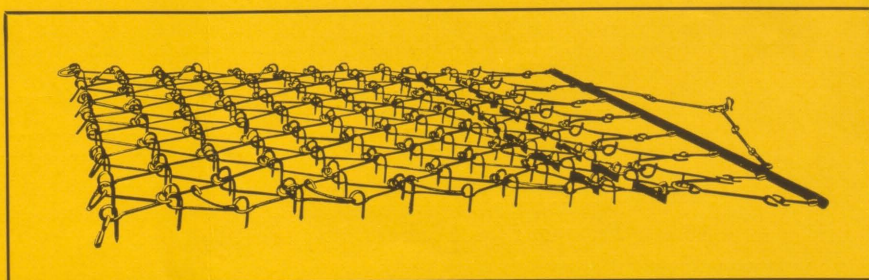
Flexible grass harrows, widely used in Europe and United States, are essential in connection with permanent pasture management and improvement. They are also very convenient on cultivated land.

We are the sole manufacturers of this kind of harrows in Canada and United States.

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Dim. of No. 1: 7 1/2' wide — 8 1/2' long — approx. weight 225 lbs.



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Established in 1867

Cleaning Up the Flower Garden

There is something that may be done this fall to protect perennial plants from the attacks of diseases and insects. Many species of insects or diseases winter on or under the leaves left on flower beds, under clumps of plants, or on weeds along fences, ditches, and hedges. A thorough cleaning at this time will destroy an incalculable number of insects or germs of diseases, and owing to lack of shelter, the remainder of the insects will be unable to withstand the winter. It will also prevent the hatching of thousands of eggs and spores which had been laid on the stems or leaves. Use the rake, if necessary. Be sure to gather and burn all leaves and weeds, and examine the fruit trees and flowering shrubs for dry or broken branches. Cut out such branches and burn them.

Buy

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To provide the **QUANTITY** of bacon required by Britain . . . **MORE SOWS** will be bred **THIS FALL**

It should be the aim and desire of every hog producer to contribute to the good reputation of Canadian Bacon.

Good bacon cannot be produced by the use of inferior breeding stock.

Additions and replacements should be made with gilts of the highest quality obtainable.



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For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, or nearest Dominion Experimental Farm, or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

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